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Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	2,125 L.L.
Denmark	8.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 Dr.
France	300 F.	Netherlands	1,500 G.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	60 N.
Greece	18 Dr.	Poland	300 Z.
India	8 Ru.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Iran	40 Rials	Spain	40 Ptas.
Italy	400 Lire	Sweden	275 S.K.
Japan	160 Yen	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.
		Turkey	10 Liras
		U.S. Military (Bar)	50-55
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, Fair. Temp. 15-17 (59-63).
Saturday, Fair. Temp. 16-18 (61-64).
LONDON: Friday, Scattered showers. Temp. 12-14 (54-57).
Saturday, Showers. Temp. 11-13 (52-55).
NEW YORK: Friday, Cloudy. Temp. 17-19 (63-67).
Saturday, Cloudy. Temp. 16-18 (61-65).

To Support Dollar U.S. to Auction Gold On a Monthly Basis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI)—In a new step to shore up the dollar and reduce the trade deficit, the Treasury Department last night announced it will auction gold on a regular monthly basis beginning May 23.

Treasury spokesman Joseph Laitin made the announcement after the close of U.S. markets on the West Coast.

Initially, for a series of six auctions of 300,000 ounces monthly running through October, the sales will be made for dollars to U.S. citizens or foreigners. However, the Treasury said sales will not be made to, or on behalf of, foreign governments or central banks. For monthly auctions beginning in November, the Treasury said it will consider the sale of gold for Deutsche marks, and may also alter the monthly sales volume.

Officials said the move—which came as something of a surprise because the dollar lately stabilized in foreign exchange markets—had two objectives:

- To reduce the trade deficit "either by increasing the export of gold or reducing the imports of that commodity."
- To "further the U.S. desire to continue progress toward the elimination of the international monetary role of gold."

The last Treasury sales of gold, in 1975, were also part of an effort to reduce the monetary significance of gold.

But the sale of gold would also soak up excess dollars, to the extent that foreigners purchase the precious metal, Mr. Laitin said. The potential later sale of gold for Deutsche marks would provide the United States with an additional supply of foreign currency with which to intervene in the markets to prop up the dollar.

However, the statement did not indicate a change in U.S. policy to intervene in markets only to prevent "disorderly" conditions. The Treasury has stood firm against a massive intervention policy, or the suggestion it "peg" a specific price or zone for the dollar and defend it at any cost.

With 277.5 million ounces at Fort Knox, the U.S. gold supply would last 77 years selling 300,000 ounces monthly. At the current market level of about \$175 an ounce, each monthly sale would yield about \$52.5 million or \$630 million a year.

European officials have been urging the Treasury to sell gold for foreign currencies as one way to stem the dollar slide that continued for most of 1977 and early 1978. A sale of gold for marks, Swiss francs, or other strong currencies provides resources with which to defend the dollar when its price drops in world markets.

But the policy of selling gold is (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)



Doctor and policemen stand near body of prison guard Francesco di Cataldo in Milan.

'Hope for Hope' on Arms Treaty Vance, Gromyko Open Talks

MOSCOW, April 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko opened talks in the Kremlin today to try to ease differences blocking a new treaty to limit long-range nuclear arms. But U.S. officials expected no major breakthrough.

"We have hope for hope," Mr. Gromyko said. And Mr. Vance, as he arrived last night from London, expressed hope that progress would be made but warned that "complex and difficult problems" remain.

Mr. Vance began the talks with a statement of U.S. views and then moved to proposals to wrap up the treaty that has eluded the two nations since Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and former President Ford agreed in November, 1974, on limits of 2,400 long-range bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles for each nation.

For the first time since that breakthrough in Vladivostok, a high-ranking Soviet Army officer is taking part in the negotiations. The presence of Gen. Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of the general staff and first deputy minister of defense, indicated that some tough technical decisions might be near.

Some analysts believe that Mr. Brezhnev is having trouble persuading the Soviet military to accept certain arms restrictions. They speculated that he might want Gen. Ogarkov at the table to allay suspicion within the military that the President was being too conciliatory.

New Photo Released Terrorist Note Says Moro Is Still Alive

ROME, April 20 (UPI)—Red Brigades terrorists today produced a photograph that they said proved that Aldo Moro, the kidnapped former premier, was still alive. But they said he would be executed within 48 hours if the government refused to release their jailed comrades.

The photograph, sent to the Rome newspaper Il Messaggero along with a new communique, showed the president of the ruling Christian Democratic party holding a newspaper dated yesterday, one day after a communique, which they denounced as false, said that he had already been executed.

A reporter from the newspaper found the photograph and the communique on directions from an anonymous caller, the technique the Red Brigades used in releasing previous communiqués, three letters by Mr. Moro and an earlier snapshot. As in previous cases, copies of the statement were also found in Milan, Turin and Genoa.

In today's communique, the group said that its ultimatum would run out at 3 p.m. on Saturday. Anti-terrorist investigators said that they considered the new communique authentic.

The photograph showed Mr. Moro in a shirtless and clean shaven. The frail politician appeared in much better health than he did in a photograph released immediately after his kidnapping on March 16.

Shepherd's Body Found

Police had been searching Lake Duchessa, northeast of Rome, for Mr. Moro's body after receiving a purported Red Brigades message that said his body had been dumped there. Today they reported finding a body near the lake. It was identified as that of a shepherd who had been missing from his nearby village for five days.

Meanwhile, members of the Red Brigades today attacked a police barracks in northern Rome with hand grenades and submachine guns and shot and killed a prison guard in Milan.

It was the 19th political killing and the ninth attributed to the Red Brigades this year. Police said that three masked gunmen shot Francesco di Cataldo, 53, as he left home for work. He was assigned to the hospital clinic at San Vittore prison.

A Red Brigades communique said that Mr. di Cataldo had been "employed at San Vittore jail as a torturer of prisoners."

Earlier, two men and a woman attacked the Ponte Salaro carabinieri police barracks in northern Rome, where the secret residence of Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa is located. He is in charge of security around Italian prisons that hold 160 Red Brigades prisoners. No casualties were reported in the attack.

The police returned the fire and hit the attackers' vehicle which was later found abandoned with a flat tire and a damaged engine in a Rome park.

The latest message from the Red Brigades referred to Communist prisoners without specifying names or numbers. There are an estimated 400 leftist extremists in Italian jails, including 15 Red Brigades leaders currently on trial in Turin and others from various fringe groups.

A letter attributed to Mr. Moro and released with a Red Brigades communique last month had said that an exchange of prisoners was the only positive way to gain his freedom.

The government has rejected any deal with Mr. Moro's captors. His party has said it would not object to a private deal between Mr. Moro's family or friends, with possible payment of ransom, as long as the state and the party were not directly involved.

The latest communique said "The communique distributed April 18 and attributed to our organization is false and provocative. The Christian Democrats must give a clear and definitive answer [to the freeing of Communist prisoners] if they are going to take this road—it should be clear no others are possible," the message said.

Eurocommunism Supported Carrillo Goals Applauded At Spain Party Meeting

MADRID, April 20 (AP)—Spanish Communist militants today fell into line behind the campaign of party leader Santiago Carrillo to nail down ideological freedom from the Soviet Union and to create an image of moderation in time for the next elections.

Debating a Carrillo resolution to drop Soviet Leninism from its official definition, most speakers at the Communist party's first national convention at home in 46 years backed, or at least did not protest, the secretary-general's proposal.

Backers of Mr. Carrillo predicted that the formal declaration of independence from Moscow would be approved overwhelmingly and that Mr. Carrillo would be re-elected as party leader despite the most serious dissent within the party since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. A warning from Moscow to stick with Leninist theory appeared lost in the verbiage.

[Police today announced the arrest on April 13 of Andres Mencia, the suspected leader of the terrorist group responsible for the recent slaying of Spain's director of prisons, United Press International reported.]

[Officials said that the suspect resisted arrest and cried out to passersby that he was a member of the First of October anti-Fascist resistance group (GRAPO) and that he called in vain for help. It took a week to learn his identity, police said.]

[Mencia reportedly was carrying a loaded pistol that later was shown to be the weapon that killed a policeman on March 10 in a Madrid suburb. Officers were also trying to link him with the submachine gun that killed the director of prisons, Jesus Haddad, on March 22.]

Mr. Carrillo was expected to use his party's hacking to promote a moderate Eurocommunist image before the municipal elections scheduled for later this year and to stress Spanish Communist cooperation with the post-Franco government of Centrist Premier Adolfo Suarez.



Santiago Carrillo

House Action Awaited Senate Supports Reforms In U.S. Air Fares, Routes

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI)—The Senate, by a surprisingly lopsided vote of 83 to 9, passed legislation yesterday to give the nation's airlines the broadest freedom in 40 years to compete for passengers by lowering fares.

On the House side, the legislation is still in committee, with the most recent version of the bill leaning toward a different means to introduce reforms. Its key feature would be a "sunset" provision that at some point in the future would eliminate the Civil Aeronautics Board altogether, thus introducing a regulation-free climate.

Some form of legislation in the House is considered highly likely before the end of the session, but considerable conference action may be required to reconcile the two approaches.

The Senate reform bill, formulated by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., would do the following:

- Allow new carriers to enter the field of interstate passenger travel for the first time in 40 years without approval by the CAB.
- Permit carriers to enter new markets or drop routes with minimum interference from the government, thus placing competitive pressure on carriers to meet public demand.
- Provide subsidies to small communities to attract carriers and maintain minimum service.
- Give carriers the right within certain limits to raise and lower fares on competitive routes, but not on routes where there is no competition.

The CAB, whose powers would be much reduced under the legislation, has already embarked on a program to increase competition to bring about lower air fares.

Last week, the board proposed to permit airlines to lower, but not raise, fares without board interference. However, the new freedom would not be extended until the industry and the public had been allowed to comment on it, which will take several months.

The Carter administration has vigorously supported the reforms contained in the Senate bill, as has Alfred Kahn, who has headed the CAB since June.

Senate action occurred swiftly yesterday. Originally two days of debate had been scheduled, with a vote set for today. But more than a dozen amendments were disposed of yesterday, with the Senate making clear its intention to back the committee bill.

President Carter immediately hailed the Senate action and called for a quick follow-up by the House.

"This is an important step in the fight against inflation," Mr. Carter said. "Many carriers have already begun to reduce fares in expectation of this amendment. This bill guarantees that the trend toward lower fares continues and broadens to benefit more passengers, and it will put an end to a form of government regulation of business."

While the bill offers broad freedom of operation to the air car-

General Amnesty in Chile Erases 'Security' Crimes

By David F. Belnap

SANTIAGO, April 20—Chile's military junta decreed a general amnesty yesterday that, in the words of a Chilean human-rights leader, "wipes out all past national security convictions by the military courts" since the armed forces took power Sept. 11, 1973.

"Literally thousands of persons are affected by the decree," the leader said. "It's an original and creative measure. There's been talk about a general amnesty, but I didn't expect it to go this far."

The amnesty was announced without fanfare by publication of the text of the official decree in yesterday's edition of *Diario Oficial*, the official gazette. It was signed by all four members of Chile's ruling junta, and its publication in the *Diario* means it became effective yesterday.

Specifically, the decree provides:

- Amnesty for all persons convicted of any crimes by military tribunals between Sept. 11, 1973, and yesterday.
- Amnesty for all persons who committed law infractions while the state of siege was in force (Sept. 11, 1973, to March 10, 1978) except those now formally charged or actually convicted of common crimes in the civil courts.

Exempted from the amnesty are persons who may have committed certain specified serious common crimes during the state of siege but who have not yet been apprehended or charged. The list of specified crimes includes homicide, armed robbery, drug trafficking, kidnapping, arson, rape, embezzlement and drunken driving.

About 20 Exempted

The decree is worded in such a way that it exempts from the amnesty about 20 persons who were convicted of the following two political crimes:

- The assassination Oct. 22, 1970, of the army commander in chief, Rene Schneider, during a failed kidnapping attempt by rightist extremists seeking to create a furor they hoped would prevent the late Marxist President Salvador Allende from taking office in November, 1970.
- The assassination by leftist extremists on June 8, 1971, of Edmundo Perez Zúñiga, interior minister and ex-officio vice-president of the nation during the Christian Democratic regime (1964-70) of former President Eduardo Frei.

Otherwise, the amnesty extends to all persons tried and convicted in military courts since the armed forces take-over, whether they are now here — free or in prison — or living in exile abroad.

Specifically, more than 2,000 convicted persons whose sentences were commuted from jail to exile have been granted amnesty.

These included 106 persons with commuted sentences awaiting passage abroad. Their sentences were commuted under an earlier amnesty announced by President Augusto Pinochet two weeks ago and superseded by yesterday's decree.

All 106 may now stay in the country, a human rights spokesman said.

Also given amnesty were all persons who took asylum in foreign embassies or who left Chile without passports under protection of refugee organizations or who fled the country clandestinely after the 1973 revolution.

All such persons and all other individuals now given amnesty who are residing overseas may now return to Chile provided they fulfill the requirements for return here of exiled persons, according to the Justice Ministry.

Los Angeles Times

Swedish Promotion Blitz Tries to Lure Dads Into the Nursery

By Murray Seeger

STOCKHOLM, April 20—"Hoo" Dahlgren, a weight lifter, Janne Carlsson, a popular singer, and Per-Olf Edin, a labor economist, have one thing in common: they are among fathers taking advantage of one of Sweden's more unusual social welfare programs, paternity leave.

Sweden's first non-Socialist government in 44 years, despite an economic recession and a pledge to reduce public spending, has expanded the pioneering program that gives fathers an equal claim to stay home with their children.

In recent weeks, the government has mounted a promotion campaign to get more fathers to take advantage of the program. Billboards and movie shorts featuring Mr. Dahlgren and Mr. Carlsson, both popular personalities, have been used in the promotion effort.

But Mr. Edin, a 37-year-old economist for the Metal Workers Union, is more typical of the men who support the program.

"I think it is a very good reform, good on a personal basis, good for the father, good for the wife, and good for the child," he said.

"Good for My Work"

"It is also good for my work for I get a better idea of household problems from actual experience — this is the real world. Most men in Sweden are too tied to their work. This gives us a chance to separate ourselves from the job a little bit."

Katharina, now 1 year old, is the first child for Edin and his wife.

Pioneering Program Expanded
To Grant More Paternity Leave

Sonya, an editor. Between them, the Edins took a total of seven months of leave. Then Mrs. Edin left her job to spend more time with the girl.

"We decided to give the baby all our attention for her first year. Diapers and shopping are not problems — I've really enjoyed it," Mr. Edin said.

Despite Sweden's general acceptance of liberal social reforms and deep democratic traditions, many men reject the idea that they should stay home to change diapers and mix formulas while their wives are working.

A lot depends on the mother's job, said Soeren Kindlund, chairman of the Family Welfare Commission.

"It is her position in the labor market that is very important. If it is a good job or one that is especially interesting she wants to get back to it right away. If it is a bad job or boring, the women want to stay home as long as possible and do not let the men take advantage of the program."

The original paternity leave plan went into effect in 1974 and was basically an amendment to a standard maternity leave system.

Instead of mothers getting six months leave at 90 per cent pay to deliver and care for a baby, the time could be shared with the father.

In 1976, parliament expanded the total leave available to nine months with eight of them at 90 per cent of salary and the other month at a minimum of about \$6 a day, effective last Jan. 1.

The reform also enabled parents to save as much as three months of the time for use at a later time during the child's first eight years.

"The publicity campaign is connected to the reforms that went into effect in January," Mr. Kindlund said. "We get resistance from some employers who feel the entire program is too complicated."

In 1974, under the original program, the commission found that 2.4 per cent of the estimated eligible fathers took part. This figure rose to 5.2 per cent in 1975, 7.5 per cent in 1976 and went above 10 per cent last year.

The first year, fathers stayed home an average of 26 days. Last year, that number had risen to 42 days.

Mr. Edin said that most fathers he knew who had used the program were professionals, highly educated and young. Mr. Kindlund said that statistics confirmed that trend.

"These people believe in this social program and believe you should use it," he said. "For the blue-collar workers, this concept is new but I think in a few years this will be the normal situation. It is a question of tradition... Many men feel they have such an important job they can't be away from it."

Los Angeles Times

Panama Reportedly Held Plans to Sabotage Canal

By Leonard Greenwood

PANAMA CITY, April 20—The Panamanian government had drafted a plan to sabotage the Panama Canal if the U.S. Senate rejected the second canal treaty, a U.S. intelligence source said yesterday.

It is not known whether the Panamanian leader, Gen. Omar Torrijos, would have implemented the plan, as he asserted in a statement Tuesday night after the Senate approved the treaty.

Had the treaty been rejected, Gen. Torrijos said, "We would have begun a struggle for liberation and possibly by tomorrow morning the canal would not have been in operation... We are capable of destroying it."

"Torrijos's statement... was not machismo," the source said. "If the treaty had been rejected by the Senate, Panama would have gone into the [Canal] Zone."

Further Confirmation

Further confirmation was given yesterday by a civilian member of the Torrijos Cabinet, Planning Minister Nicholas Barletta. "I am not on the military staff," he said, "but I know that putting the canal out of action was one of his options. He says he had such a plan and I certainly would not doubt his words on the subject."

Military planners of every country have contingency plans to strike at various targets under different situations.

The U.S. intelligence source said that Gen. Torrijos and Panamanian officers formulated the contingency plans two weeks ago, and they became known to the Americans a week ago.

U.S. troop concentrations to checkmate the plans, reportedly were stationed in the jungle near Gamboa, at about the midpoint of the canal. Troops were on the Gamboa Bridge and at the Gamboa water filtration plant. At that time a U.S. military officer said that the troops were on "an increased alert."

With the favorable Senate vote, tensions relaxed and reporters who visited the Gamboa area yesterday morning said that the U.S. troops were packing up to return to their barracks.

Los Angeles Times

But Foes Want New Plebiscite

Panama Feels Pact Crisis Over

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, April 20 (NYT)—The Panamanian government appeared confident today that it had overcome the political crisis posed by the canal treaties, although the country's main opposition groups called for a new plebiscite to consider reservations introduced by the U.S. Senate.

Yesterday was made a national

holiday, but there were few festivities celebrating Tuesday's U.S. Senate vote to turn over the canal to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999.

While Panamanians favoring the treaties were subdued in their reactions, expressing relief rather than euphoria at the completion of the 13-year negotiations, opposition groups began preparing to disavow the treaties.

Four opposition parties, includ-

ing the Panamanian and Liberal parties, both of which held power in the 1960s, issued a rare joint-communication calling for a new plebiscite on the ground that the treaties approved by a 2-to-1 margin in the Oct. 23 referendum here had been significantly altered by the U.S. Senate.

Panama's chief of government, Gen. Omar Torrijos, said that a new plebiscite was not necessary, but spokesmen for the two parties warned that they would feel free to revoke the treaties should they ever return to power.

While the treaties appeared unlikely to give a much-needed lift to Gen. Torrijos's popularity, the government does not appear threatened by the vocal but poorly organized opposition. Student demonstrations here this week were smaller than expected and the government remains in a position to cut off the opposition's access to public opinion through its control of newspapers, radio and television.

Widespread disillusionment with the treaties set in last month after the U.S. Senate attached a reservation to the so-called neutrality treaty granting the United States a unilateral right to intervene here to keep open the canal after it is taken over by Panama.

Although the Senate spelled out in a second reservation Tuesday that this did not imply a right to intervene in Panama's internal affairs, few Panamanians seem aware of this clarification.

In his address Tuesday, Gen. Torrijos seemed to give vent to his anger and frustration at having to respond patiently and diplomatically to the taunts and insults of opponents of the treaties in the United States.

"The general was like a wounded tiger," a close aide explained. "All his bitterness was coming out. For months, he had patiently listened to the insults. Now at last he could safely respond."

His mention of plans to use violence to close the canal in the event of a Senate defeat was received with skepticism. "Pure demagoguery," a student leader said. "Very macho to say that now, isn't it?" an opposition lawyer added.

To insure some celebration of the long-awaited treaties, the government set off fireworks, sounded sirens and handed out free liquor in downtown plazas where musical groups were brought in to liven the atmosphere. Government workers were kept in their offices until after the Senate vote and then marched in groups to nearby plazas.

Independent political analysts believe that perhaps more than anything else the treaties have cemented U.S. support for the Torrijos regime. They noted that not only is President Carter expected to give here soon to exchange ratification instruments with Gen. Torrijos, but the United States is likely to bolster the regime both economically and politically for fear that his overthrow might question the legitimacy of the treaties.

Carter Testifies By Videotape in Georgia Trial

MACON, Ga., April 20 (AP)—President Carter, testifying by videotape in a federal conspiracy case, said yesterday that he had rejected a request for gambling raid tips while he was governor of Georgia and then had ordered an investigation of a legislator accused of initiating the request.

Mr. Carter's testimony—the second videotaped testimony by a sitting president in U.S. history—came in the trial of state Sen. Culver Kidd and former Baldwin County Sheriff Buford Lingold. Both are charged with obstructing enforcement of Georgia gambling laws.

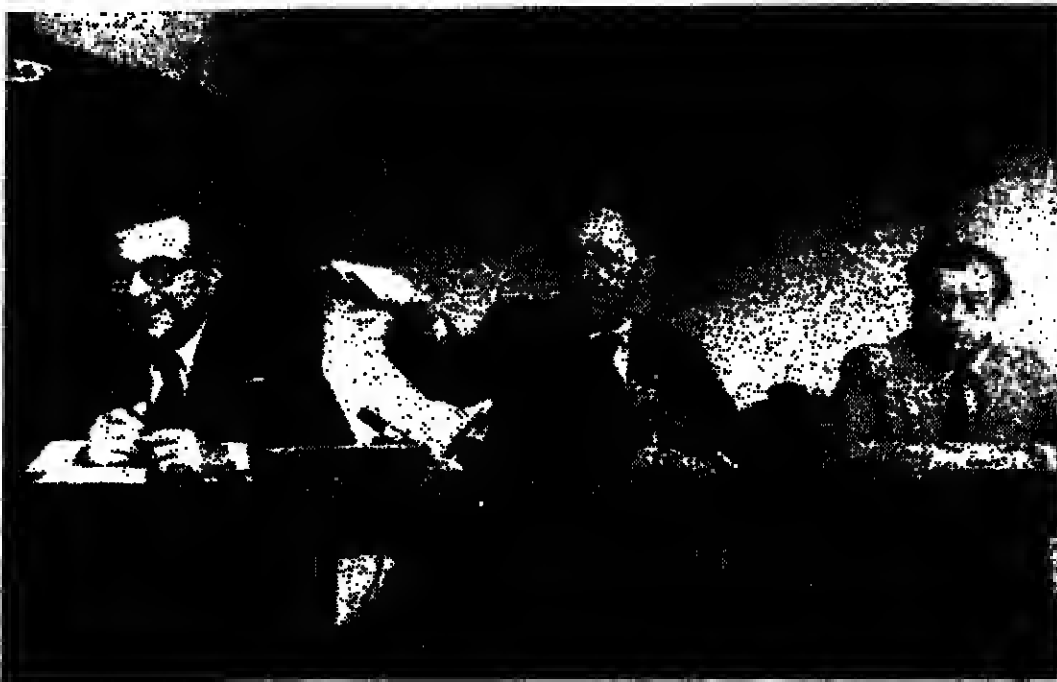
Mr. Carter's testimony concerned an allegation that former State Sen. Eugene Holley told him in 1972 that Mr. Kidd would support the governor's contested government reorganization plan in exchange for tips to state raids in Mr. Kidd's home county. Mr. Carter testified that he was governor of Georgia and then had ordered an investigation of gambling in Baldwin County and Senator Kidd's possible involvement.

President Gerald Ford used videotape to testify in 1975 against Lynette Fromme, who was accused of trying to shoot him.

U.S. Urban Bill Asks \$1 Billion

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Treasury Department submitted legislation yesterday giving depressed cities and towns \$1 billion per year as part of President Carter's urban aid program.

The new project would replace the anti-recession aid program which channeled about \$600 million to states as well as local governments.



U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown (left), NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns and Danish Defense Minister Poul Søgaard at press conference in Frederikshavn, Denmark.

In Nuclear Planning Talks

NATO Keeps Option on Neutron Arm

By Drew Middleton

FREDERIKSHAVN, Denmark, April 20 (NYT)—The Nuclear Planning Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pledged yesterday to promote modernization of tactical nuclear weapons and to keep open the option of introducing neutron warheads if the United States decides to produce them.

The group, consisting of the defense ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and Turkey, emphasized the point that President Carter made April 7 in announcing his decision to defer production of the weapon. Mr. Carter said that the ultimate decision on the neutron, or radiation-enhanced, warhead would be influenced by "the degree to which the Soviet Union shows restraint" in its conventional and nuclear arms programs and its deployment of forces affecting NATO security.

But in making this point at the end of a two-day meeting, the group did not endorse Mr. Carter's decision to defer production of the neutron warhead.

While the emphasis at the meeting and in public comments was on NATO harmony and partnership, officials privately expressed concern over Mr. Carter's handling of the neutron-bomb issue and over future U.S. development of conventional and nuclear weapons.

Cruise Missile Pushed

At the sessions here Tuesday and yesterday, and in private conversations with Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, the defense ministers emphasized their interest in continued and rapid development of air, land, and sea-based Cruise missiles as a possible balance to the Soviet SS-20 mobile intermediate-range ballistic missile.

According to Western experts, the SS-20 could hit any target in Europe.

The Nuclear Planning Group was established by NATO in 1966 to provide more effective participation by member countries. The United States, Britain, West Germany and Italy are permanent members. Three other countries are elected to the group in rotation.

Discussing the communiqué's stress on the influence Soviet actions would have on NATO's option of introducing the neutron warhead.

Tankers to Go Into a Special Channel Lane

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Maritime nations agreed today to new rules for ships entering the English Channel which would route oil tankers away from the French coast.

The new ruling, agreed to by the UN Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, was included in a package of measures offered by the French government. It is aimed at preventing such disasters as the Amoco Cadiz wreck, which spilled 220,000 tons of oil on French beaches in March.

However, IMCO, which deals with shipping safety and pollution, did not reach any agreement on other proposals put to them by France last Monday.

These included compulsory, duplicate rudder and steering systems on all new tankers, a revamping of international rules of salvage and stricter measures against substandard ships.

Under the new traffic separation system, laden oil tankers entering the English Channel, the world's busiest seaway, will travel a special, one-way lane 30 miles off the French coast at Ushant.

head, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns of the Netherlands said that there had been "no sign of a positive Soviet response." Mr. Brown added that it was too early to expect a final indication but that "no time limit, no deadline" had been set.

Still Some Disquiet

The meeting did not still the disquiet among some NATO members. The defense chief of one of the most powerful European allies told Mr. Brown privately that his government expected the United States to proceed with the development of all types of Cruise missiles with ranges of 2,500 kilometers.

Lebanon Leaders Caucus To Quell Political Crisis

BEIRUT, April 20 (UPI)—Lebanese leaders today sought to contain a political crisis triggered by the resignation of the first post-civil war government.

President Elias Sarkis was to meet with leading politicians in a bid to speed the formation of a new government. The political leaders were also to meet among themselves.

The resignation of the eight-man technocracy of Premier Solim al-Hoss occurred amid controversy over fighting last week between Christian militiamen and the Arab League peace-keeping troops who ended the civil war 17 months ago.

Christian officials criticized Mr. al-Hoss, saying that he was indirectly

responsible for the flare-up which, they said, grew out of government-ordered intervention by the Syrians in the fighting between Christians and Moslems.

Sources said that instead of focusing on the formation of a new cabinet, Mr. Sarkis might try to internationalize the crisis by calling for an Arab summit "to work out the Palestinian situation, the Syrian role and solve some major issues."

Barrack Reported Stormed

[The Lebanese Army command said today that a military barracks three miles north of Israeli occupation lines in southern Lebanon near Nabatiyet was stormed by rebel officers and soldiers loyal to Palestinian Guerrillas, the Associated Press reported.]

[A communiqué said that orders went out for the arrest of the attackers who, it said, will be court-martialed for raising arms against Lebanon, a charge punishable by death.]

In the frontier town of Shebaa, United Nations peace-keeping troops were said to have taken one of their toughest stands against the Israelis for the second time in two days.

Israeli troops sought to enter the town against orders by UN troops from Norway, residents said. Stopped at a checkpoint, an Israeli soldier began shooting a Norwegian, whereupon the UN troops reiterated their vow to open fire unless the Israeli left the town. The Israelis reportedly moved into farmland outside the town.

Withdrawal Confirmed

Meanwhile, Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said yesterday that Israeli forces in southern Lebanon would pull back to new lines six miles from the border by May 5, confirming reports of a withdrawal program worked out by Israeli and UN generals during the recent visit of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Weizman said that UN troops appear determined to keep armed guerrillas out of the region taken by Israel. He reportedly told a closed session of a committee meeting in Parliament that the Israeli army will let the UN force take up positions before making further withdrawals.

Oil was proving increasingly effective.

More than a month after the Amoco Cadiz ran aground on the Brittany coast, flooding tourist beaches and fishing grounds with its cargo of 65 million gallons of crude oil, 3,700 soldiers and more than 1,000 volunteers are still cleaning the world's largest oil spill.

Winds and tides move the oil on and off beaches, soiling areas left spotless by cleanup squads and hitting new zones. Navy experts expect the slicks to drift in the area for up to a month, although spraying and the use of chalk to sink the oil was proving increasingly effective.

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 20 (IHT)—Prime Minister Raymond Barre's government today won a vote of parliamentary confidence, as expected, by a comfortable margin of 260 to 197.

The program of the Barre government stressed continued pursuit of policies aimed at economic stabilization. It also called for some measures to stimulate industry while relieving the plight of the worst-off social categories.

The Barre program contained few surprises. It reflected the broad lines of cautious reform spelled out by Mr. Barre during the campaign.

Following his speech in Parliament yesterday, the franc rose. The French stock market reacted with a buying spree to the government's plan for gradual restoration of industrial price freedom and tax concessions to shareholders designed

Tension Between Agencies

U.S. Media Leaks Anger Top Foreign Policy Aide

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—On the flight home from Africa on Air Force One earlier this month, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, got the opportunity to corner H. R. Hodge, Jr., the State Department spokesman, and to ask a question that had been troubling him:

Why couldn't Mr. Carter keep State Department officials from leaking stories critical of the White House adviser?

Mr. Carter's reply, officials on the presidential plane report, was that 7,000 persons worked at the State Department and that it was impossible to keep an eye on all of them.

"I don't think reporters are getting their stories from the janitors there," Mr. Brzezinski is said to have retorted.

According to several officials, the exchange is typical of the coolness that has crept into relations between the State Department and the National Security Council during recent weeks.

Reasons for Tension

In part, officials attribute the tension to "bureaucratic misunderstandings" and pressures created by criticism—at home and abroad—of the administration's performance on foreign policy. But some officials argue that at the core of the disagreements is the question of how best to insure smooth relations with Russia and achieve a new arms agreement that would win the approval of Congress.

A high-ranking State Department official described the basic disagreement this way: "Zbig believes that only by displaying backbone can the administration achieve its goals with Moscow. But most people around here think that tough talk and a threatening posture could ruin the chances for working out a more stable relationship with the Soviets."

The disagreements became evident early in March when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Mr. Brzezinski appeared to differ over the consequences for arms negotiations of the continued Soviet military involvement in Africa. Since then, there have been disputes over a presidential address on defense policy and over the handling of the neutron-weapon issue.

The differences became more visible as Mr. Vance moved on to Moscow for a series of talks on achieving a new strategic arms agreement. At the White House, officials indicated that they did not expect the Vance mission to accomplish much.

On Good Terms

Mr. Brzezinski emphasized in an interview that he remained on good terms with Mr. Vance and denied that they were at odds over policy toward the Soviet Union. "Both on the fundamentals of American-Soviet relations as well as the tactics, there is no disagreement between Cy and myself."

White House officials appear particularly upset over State Department actions surrounding a speech on defense delivered by President Carter at Wake Forest University on March 17. The speech, written by a Brzezinski aide, Samuel Huntington, was meant, officials said, to provide a clear signal to the Soviet Union that its continued military buildup could jeopardize future U.S.-Soviet economic and technical cooperation.

However, they said that the effect of the speech may have been diluted when Marshall Shulman, a State Department adviser on Soviet affairs, received Mr. Vance's permission to telephone an official in the Soviet Embassy stressing that the complete text of the speech be called to Moscow so that Soviet leaders could read the conciliatory portions.

"How do you think the Soviets interpreted the call?" said a White House official. "I'm sure they took it to mean that they need not take the President's statements seriously."

In another recent dispute, State Department officials suggested that the Soviet Union be informed of Mr. Carter's decision not to begin production of the neutron weapon. But Mr. Brzezinski, along with Mr. Vance, quashed the idea. "Zbig was just furious that Shulman and others at State wanted to tell the Soviets about the neutron bomb decision before we told the allies in Europe," a White House aide said.

An aide to Mr. Vance suggested that the tension could be the product of honest misunderstanding. He suggested that Mr. Brzezinski's unhappiness with second-level State Department officials resulted from "a lack of clear policy direction from the top down."

"We don't have a consistent policy toward Moscow," he said, "and when this is the case people get into trouble. It's not that the State Department is trying to undercut policy, we are only trying to carry out what we think the policy is."

Gromyko, Vance Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

a new nuclear arms limitation accord to run until 1985. Further talks are expected when Mr. Gromyko visits the United States next month for a UN General Assembly meeting on disarmament.

Mr. Vance is also scheduled to meet Mr. Brezhnev and discuss the possibility of a meeting between him and President Carter in the United States this summer or fall. But U.S. officials said they did not expect agreement on such a meeting.

The secretary is expected to reiterate U.S. opposition to Soviet and Cuban military involvement in Africa, which he denounced yesterday in a speech in London. He said then that Soviet-Cuban support for the Ethiopian government in its war against Eritrean nationalists in northern Ethiopia was "of great concern" to the United States.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in New York yesterday that "as an absolute minimum" Mr. Vance should insist on an end to Soviet expansionism in Africa. Mr. Kissinger said that the administration must stress that the Russians have "to choose between détente and expansion."

The Russians are expected to ask Mr. Vance about Arkady Shevchenko, the UN under-secretary for political affairs who has refused to return home from the United States.

California Bars

AIM Extradition

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. said yesterday that he will not extradite American Indian Movement leader Dennis Banks to South Dakota, where Banks faces sentencing on 1975 riot and assault convictions.

South Dakota Attorney General William Janklow said that he had expected Gov. Brown to refuse extradition, and he said Gov. Brown's action would not end his efforts to get Banks returned for sentencing.

Banks, 45, a Chippewa who teaches at an Indian college about 25 miles from Sacramento, was convicted in connection with a 1973 Custer County courthouse riot by Indians angered over authorities' failure to charge a white man with the slaying of an Indian. Banks fled before sentencing and has maintained he would be killed in South Dakota prisons.

U.K. Stunt May Backfire

On Prankster

LIVERPOOL, April 20 (Reuters)—A prankster who climbed a radio mast at a golf course here has probably collected a major handicap in the process. Experts are certain that he was sterilized by radio waves.

The daredevil joker climbed the 150-foot mast and jammed an antenna on top, blocking out the local radio station for about an hour.

He avoided high-power electric cables but soaked up 3,000 watts of high frequency signals. The radio station's chief engineer, Peter Duncan, said: "It's almost certain that he has sterilized himself. The transmitter acts like a microwave oven. He won't have felt anything but the damage has been done."

Franc, Stock Market Gain

Barre Economic Program Wins Vote of Confidence

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 20 (IHT)—Prime Minister Raymond Barre's government today won a vote of parliamentary confidence, as expected, by a comfortable margin of 260 to 197.

The program of the Barre government stressed continued pursuit of policies aimed at economic stabilization. It also called for some measures to stimulate industry while relieving the plight of the worst-off social categories.

The Barre program contained few surprises. It reflected the broad lines of cautious reform spelled out by Mr. Barre during the campaign.

Following his speech in Parliament yesterday, the franc rose. The French stock market reacted with a buying spree to the government's plan for gradual restoration of industrial price freedom and tax concessions to shareholders designed

to channel more savings into industry. Gains of up to 5 per cent were registered across the board.

Asked for Vote

The Barre government had asked for the vote of confidence to reinforce the administration's position in Parliament after the center-right coalition gained a 91-seat edge in last month's elections.

Mr. Barre said that his policies were designed to provide firm economic equilibrium by 1980. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who is widely expected to stand again in 1981, has said this foundation would be essential for the political and social reforms he envisages.

In supporting Mr. Barre, the Gaullists, who are his coalition partners, warned against any attempt to introduce proportional representation, administrative decentralization or European integration.

The opposition parties' comments emphasized their contention that the Barre government was continuing the same austerity policies. But the tone in Parliament was less harsh than before the elections.

While pledging to continue previous policies on foreign affairs, defense and nuclear independence, and a confederation of Europe respecting member states' independence, Mr. Barre's program emphasized economic issues.

He said his government would continue to give priority to curbing inflation and bolstering the franc.

Price Freedom

To spur growth, Mr. Barre said that industrial price controls gradually would be removed. He said that "components and industries" would be frozen this year at current levels.

He said that wages would not be frozen this year.

Retarded Man Sees Lobbying

Bring Bias Law

HARTFORD, Conn., April 20 (AP)—Richard Sedor, who is mentally retarded, was jubilant after the Connecticut Legislature voted to make discrimination against the mentally retarded illegal. It was something he had lobbied for persistently the last two years.

"It means I can sleep good now... The reason I got this passed is I was calm, I was cool. I just had the desire, the willpower. I just didn't give up," he said after the House passed the bill, 147 to 1, Tuesday.

The measure, which Gov. Ella Grasso is expected to sign, adds mental retardation to the list of grounds for which discrimination is outlawed. The measure would prohibit discrimination against the retarded by any state agency or private employer except where the disability prevents job performance. It also would bar creditors from discriminating in any transaction and would extend equal housing opportunities to mentally retarded persons.

Mr. Sedor, 28, who spent 10 years at a state training school, said that he was told he had to make potholders when he wanted a high school diploma and lost a job when an employer found out that he had been at the home for a decade.

Pulitzer Prize To Wrong Man

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—A Pulitzer prize awarded earlier this week to a United Press International photographer was given to the wrong man, the administrator of the prize said yesterday.

Through what a UPI spokesman called an "honest error," a picture taken by John Blair, a free-lance photographer from Evansville, Ind., was credited to Jim Schweiker, a UPI staff photographer.

The photograph of a hostage being held at gunpoint in Indianapolis was awarded the prize in the spot news picture category.

"We're going to have to take the prize away and give the \$1,000 to the man who took the picture," Pulitzer administrator Richard Baker said.

General Protests U.S. Air Force Academy Ouster

BOULDER, Colo., April 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William Woodard, ordered to step down as faculty dean of the Air Force Academy, said yesterday his ouster may set a precedent which will turn the academy into "a second-rate trade school."

Gen. Woodard sent a three-page statement to the 525 faculty officers on his staff after Air Force Secretary John Stetson Tuesday ordered him to step down in rank to colonel and accept a faculty position at the academy, or resign.

Mr. Stetson's order came after Gen. Woodard, 57, refused to retire at the request of Lt. Gen. Kenneth Tallman, the academy's new superintendent. Gen. Woodard has been faculty dean for the past 10 years and has been in the service 37 years.

"If the academy is to become no more than another military organization in which each successive superintendent—most of whom have not had any experience in education when they came here—starts off by firing the top academic officer, so that he can assemble his 'own team,' it will become no more than a second-rate trade school," Gen. Woodard said.

Mr. Carter's testimony—the second videotaped testimony by a sitting president in U.S. history—came in the trial of state Sen. Culver Kidd and former Baldwin County Sheriff Buford Lingold. Both are charged with obstructing enforcement of Georgia gambling laws.

Mr. Carter's testimony concerned an allegation that former State Sen. Eugene Holley told him in 1972 that Mr. Kidd would support the governor's contested government reorganization plan in exchange for tips to state raids in Mr. Kidd's home county. Mr. Carter testified that he was governor of Georgia and then had ordered an investigation of gambling in Baldwin County and Senator Kidd's possible involvement.

President Gerald Ford used videotape to testify in 1975 against Lynette Fromme, who was accused of trying to shoot him.

The former student leader has claimed that the 10-year-old ban was based "exclusively on the fact that I am a foreigner." He was expelled from France for alleged political agitation.

France Is Firm On Cohn-Bendit

PARIS, April 20 (Reuters)—The French government will maintain its ban against readmitting West German student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit, imposed after riots in Paris in May, 1968, an Interior Ministry spokesman said today.

Interior Minister Christian Bonnet had been requested by the Communist trade union leader, Georges Seguy, to lift the ban. But in a letter to Mr. Seguy, which was not made public, Mr. Bonnet said that he did not envisage withdrawing the ban, the spokesman said.

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News Analysis

Carter Energy Plan Is Lost in Labyrinth

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—It was a year ago today that President Carter sent his energy plan to Congress. "The moral equivalent of war," he called it.

The President proposed new taxes and other devices to drive up the price of oil and natural gas and discourage their consumption. The objective was diplomatic as well as economic: to reverse the increasing and costly dependency of the United States on Arab and other foreign oil. Mr. Carter said that the program was a test of the national will and of his own administration's effectiveness.

But the energy legislation remains in a House-Senate conference committee, where it has been since late November.

The President considers this shameful. His critics are for the failure of the bill.

One is glut. Partly because of Alaskan oil, which started flowing into the lower 48 states last year, and partly for other reasons the U.S. energy problem has become surfeit rather than shortage. The Department of Energy has had to consider a plan to export U.S. oil to Japan.

Mayor Yields On Manhattan Highway Plan

ALBANY, N.Y., April 20 (NYT)—Mayor Edward Koch yesterday formally dropped his opposition to the Westway, the \$1.16-billion highway he had labeled a "disaster" during his mayoral campaign last year.

He did so in return for a pledge by Gov. Hugh Carey to maintain New York City's 50-cent transit fare through 1981 and to make \$800 million available for mass-transit improvements in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Koch's agreement that the Westway "shall proceed," announced at a news conference with Gov. Carey yesterday afternoon, is subject to additional conditions, including a pledge by the governor to construct and operate as a state park the 97 acres of riverfront open space that would be created by the project.

Last fall, Mr. Koch said that the Westway would "never be built" if he were elected.

Bolles Libel Suit Barred by Court

PORTLAND, Ore., April 20 (AP)—A \$14-million libel suit against The Eugene Register-Guard involving the series of stories by investigative reporters about the killing of Arizona Republic reporter Don Bolles has been dismissed in U.S. District Court.

Peter Licavoli Jr. of Tucson, Ariz., filed the suit last year after publication of the Arizona Project series prepared by Investigative Reporters and Editors, Inc. The investigation involved the bombing death in June 1976, of Mr. Bolles.

The suit was the second such libel suit to be dismissed this year.

N. Korean Official Dropped From List

TOKYO, April 20 (AP)—North Korean Vice-President Kim Il was dropped from a new ranking of leaders at the second session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly reported yesterday by Radio Pyongyang.

A Korean-language broadcast monitored here listed the leaders lined up at the rostrum, which in the past has indicated the power ranking. There was no indication why Mr. Kim, formerly premier, was not included or whether he might have been purged.

Freer Imports Sought in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to raise to \$500 the value of imported goods that an American traveling abroad may bring back to the United States without paying duties.

The limit would be \$1,000 for purchases made in the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam. Current law limits duty-free imports to \$100 from most countries and \$200 from U.S. possessions.

Sen. Russell Long, the committee chairman, suggested that a plan might be considered to help U.S. tourists return duty-free liquor bought in the Virgin Islands to the United States without paying excise taxes.

And the Texas Railroad Commission has quietly restricted natural gas production to keep prices from falling.

Persuasion Difficult
The experts say that the surplus is temporary, but it is hard to persuade Americans of the need for national sacrifice while it exists.

This basic problem of glut has been compounded by one of peace. Americans are learning to live with OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, whose members now supply the United States with nearly half of its daily oil. Perhaps because of oil, U.S. political perceptions have shifted; at least opinion polls have indicated this.

Nor do the economic implications of energy dependency seem as serious as they once did. The dollars spent for oil have created unfavorable balances of trade and payments; there is a dollar glut abroad, and the value of the dollar has fallen. Some experts are alarmed at that because it has added to inflation and raised the cost of imported goods.

But it also has added to the attractiveness of U.S. goods in foreign markets. Measured in foreign currencies, U.S. goods cost less, and Americans may be gaining in production for export and jobs what they are losing in inflation.

The Carter energy recommendations are also beset with domestically based problems. The proposals may curb inflation by stabilizing the value of the dollar, but their more direct effect would be to add to inflation because their intent is to increase prices. Mr. Carter proposed to relax significantly the price controls on natural gas, and his crude oil tax would lift the price of that product more than 50 percent at the refinery gate.

Second Thoughts
Congressmen already are having second thoughts about the increase in Social Security taxes that they approved a few months ago. It is difficult to ask them to vote for another tax increase now, in an election year and in time of plentiful supply, especially since doubts remain about how much good the tax and price increases would do.

The administration asserts that its plan would reduce oil imports by 4.5 million barrels a day by 1985. But outside groups, including the Congressional Budget Office and General Accounting Office, have disputed these estimates as optimistic. Among other things, the estimates assume a huge increase in coal production and consumption which the outside experts doubt is possible.

It is fashionable to argue that, on top of all these factors, the administration has also botched the tactical problems involved in moving its bill through Congress. Some critics blame Energy Secretary James Schlesinger for this. Some blame Mr. Carter. Some also blame assorted members of Congress, either skillful opponents of the plan or clumsy supporters.

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WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Patrick Gray 3d, former FBI director, arrives with his wife for arraignment in U.S. District Court for his part in alleged telephone wiretappings and mail openings.

3 Ex-Officials of FBI Plead Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Patrick Gray 3d and two other former executives of the FBI pleaded not guilty today to charges that they unlawfully ordered break-ins during the bureau's anti-radical campaign in the early 1970s.

About 500 agents and former agents massed in a vigil for the three men outside the courthouse. They broke into applause as their former superiors arrived.

Mr. Gray stood solidly with Mark Felt and Edward Miller as they loudly declared their innocence before U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey.

Otherwise, the former FBI officials remained silent as their attorneys argued over pretrial issues. The three men were sent to the U.S. marshal's office for fingerprinting and then released in their own recognizance.

3 Top Posts
Mr. Gray was acting director of the FBI in the early 1970s when the break-ins allegedly occurred. Mr. Felt was former acting associate di-

rector and Mr. Miller assistant director for the FBI's Domestic Intelligence Division.

Each is charged with one count of conspiring to violate the rights of citizens in connection with the break-ins of private homes in the New York City Area while FBI agents were trying to track down fugitives of the radical Weather Underground.

Mr. Felt's attorney appealed for more time than allowed by the judge's May 12 trial order. He pointed out that a related case involving a former New York City FBI supervisor, John Kearney, had worn on for nearly a year over pretrial issues before Attorney General Griffin Bell dropped the charges last week.

But Judge Richey, noting that the Kearney case was in New York, declared: "Gentlemen, in this district we move our cases."

Mr. Miller's attorney said that the defense will press the government for details on the break-ins, adding, "It may turn out they were perfectly legal." He pointed out that the term surreptitious entry, cited frequently in the indictment, was not precisely defined by the grand jury.



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American, Cubans Linked

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—The FBI has uncovered telephone records linking an American recently extradited from Chile with anti-Castro Cubans suspected of the murder of a former Chilean ambassador in Washington in September, 1976, sources said yesterday.

The informants said that the records showed that the American, Michael Townley, had been in touch with the Cubans at least twice before the Chilean, Orlando Letelier, was killed by a bomb placed under his car.

Earlier this month, Mr. Townley, who has lived in Chile since 1958, testified in Santiago that he had been in the United States before the killing but that he had no connection with it.

The informants said yesterday that Mr. Townley made two calls, one to a bar in Union City, N.J., frequented by Cuban exiles, and the other to the Cliffside Park, N.J., home of a suspect in the death of Mr. Letelier in the late summer of 1976, shortly after Mr. Townley arrived in the United States.

First Indication
This is the first indication to become public that there is documentary evidence linking Mr. Townley and anti-Castro Cubans who are suspected of having rigged and detonated the bomb under Mr. Letelier's car. The blast also killed Ronni Moffitt, who was riding with him.

11 Plane Passengers Hurt in Fla. Storm

ORLANDO, Fla., April 20 (AP)—Eleven passengers were injured when an Eastern Air Lines plane en route from Miami to New York was bounced around during a thunderstorm over Florida yesterday.

The Boeing 727 made an unscheduled landing here and the injured were taken to a hospital, an Eastern spokesman said. The aircraft was not damaged, but all but the 11 of the 108 passengers were put aboard other flights.

Tennessee Law Nullified High Court Says Clergy Can Hold Office

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—The Supreme Court yesterday struck down as unconstitutional the latest state ban on priests and ministers running for public office.

The court unanimously invalidated an 182-year-old provision of the Tennessee Constitution that prohibited clergymen from serving in the State Legislature because they "are by their profession dedicated to God and the care of souls and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions."

But the justices were divided over their reasons for believing that the restriction violated the U.S. Constitution.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, joined by three of his colleagues, concluded that "the American experience provides no persuasive support for the fear that clergymen in public office will be less careful of anti-establishment interests or less faithful to their oaths of civil office than their unordained counterparts."

Banned From Convention
The case involved a Baptist minister from Chattanooga who was banned by the State Supreme Court from serving as a delegate to a state constitutional convention.

Justice Burger contended that the minister, Paul McDaniel, was being penalized for his "status ..

defined in terms of conduct and activity" rather than for his religious belief.

Justice William Brennan Jr. charged in a separate opinion that the chief justice had made "a sophistic distinction" between status as a clergyman and religious belief.

"According to the plurality," he wrote, "McDaniel could not be and was not, in fact, barred for his belief in religion but was barred because of his commitment to persuade or lead others to accept that belief. I simply cannot fathom why the Free Exercise Clause 'categorically forbids' hinging qualification for office on the act of declaring a belief in religion but not on the fact of discussing that belief with others."

In a separate opinion, Justice Potter Stewart took the same position, saying that Chief Justice Burger's attempt to separate ministerial status from religious belief was "without consequence."

In a fourth opinion, Justice Byron White said that he was "not persuaded that the Tennessee stat-

ute in any way interferes with McDaniel's ability to exercise his religion as he desires." But he said that keeping the minister from serving in the constitutional convention violated his constitutional right to enjoy equal protection of the laws. Justice Harry Blackmun did not participate in the decision.

Sen. Case to Run Again
TRENTON, N.J., April 20 (AP)—Sen. Clifford Case, 74, R-N.J., who has been in the Senate for 24 years, announced yesterday that he would seek his fifth term.

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Attack on Canary Autonomist Assassination Attempt Strains Spanish, Algerian Relations

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 20 (NYT)—A mysterious assassination attempt against the Algerian-based leader of a tiny Canary Islands independence movement has brought relations between Algeria and Spain to a new low — and afforded a glimpse into a shady underworld of terrorists, alleged double agents and international double-dealing.

According to reports from Algiers, Antonio Cubillo, the self-styled leader of the Algerian-backed Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago, was stabbed at the entry to his home on April 5. Within six hours, the Algerian police had detained two men, both Spanish, who were said to have assaulted Mr. Cubillo. He is still in grave condition.

The Spanish government denied involvement in the attack, but Algeria has hinted strongly that this was the case.

Algerians Outraged

Algeria has been trying to get Spain to move away from its tacit support for Morocco. Algeria was outraged when Morocco annexed part of the Spanish Sahara with Spain's consent in late 1975. Mauritania took the other part. Algeria is the main supporter for the Polisario guerrilla movement which is fighting against Morocco and Mauritania for the independence of Spanish Sahara. Mr. Cubillo, whose violence-prone movement has little support in the Canary Islands, is widely seen as an instrument in Algeria's effort to change Spain's attitude.

Algeria has succeeded in wooing

the Spanish Socialist and Communist parties to support, broadly, its position on the Sahara. In return, after a visit to Algiers on Jan. 25 by Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Socialist leader, the Algerians closed Mr. Cubillo's Algiers-based radio station, "Voice of the Free Canaries," which had been the main component of his movement.

But then Algeria in February

backed a resolution passed by the foreign ministers of the Organization of African States declaring the Canary Islands an African territory and urging support for Mr. Cubillo's movement. The Canaries have been Spanish since the 15th century, and Spaniards find the notion that they are African absurd. Algeria's increasing support for this position has embarrassed Mr.

Gonzalez's party, which has identified itself closely with Algerian stands on the Western Sahara.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cubillo has said that the organizer of the knife attack against him was a certain Gustavo. He said he was a Spanish double agent "sheltered in the ranks" of the Socialist party who had once offered arms to Mr. Cubillo's movement. The party de-

nied any link to the attack. Mr. Cubillo charged that Gustavo had also infiltrated GRAPO (First of October anti-Fascist resistance group), a far-left Spanish terrorist organization for which the Canary leader has repeatedly proclaimed his support.

Highly placed Spanish officials are convinced that Algeria has ties to GRAPO. On Oct. 9, Spanish po-

lice arrested Manuel Perez Martinez, the supposed secretary-general of the so-called Reconstituted Spanish Communist Party, which is the political arm of GRAPO. Mr. Perez Martinez alleged that the Spanish police, knowing that Algeria wanted Spain to change its position on the Sahara question, got "from the Algerians the contacts they needed to finger us."



RARE BREED—An American offered \$40,000 for this 15-inch-tall white macaque that was discovered five months ago in the mountains of eastern Taiwan. But the owner turned him down. According to zoologists, the chance of a macaque being born white is no more than one in 100,000.

Demand Is Lower

Nigeria Tightens Budget As Oil Revenue Dries Up

By David B. Ottaway

LAGOS, April 20 (WP)—Nigeria, the only black African country to strike it rich in oil, is discovering that it is being out-priced on the sluggish market and is facing sharp competition from the North Sea and Alaska. Nigeria's once prized low-sulfur oil is no longer in such demand and production has dropped from more than 2 million barrels a day last year to 1.6 million in February.

Estimates of the resulting drop in government revenue vary between 20 and 40 per cent. Last year's earnings of more than \$9 billion made Nigeria by far the richest black African nation.

Heavy dependence on the U.S. market has further weakened Nigeria's financial situation because of the dollar's fluctuating value. Nigeria lost about \$140 million last year and is losing \$200,000 to \$300,000 a day because of the weakening dollar, according to Western economists here.

Tough Budget Speech

As President Carter was traveling to Lagos for his state visit late last month, the Nigerian chief of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, was delivering a budget speech in which he announced a 10-per-cent cut in government expenditures and new hardships for individual Nigerians. Imports of such items as fresh meat, sugar, spaghetti, beer and breakfast cereal were banned. Duties were increased by up to 100 per cent on such things as cars, cosmetics, and luxury goods.

Gen. Obasanjo had harsh words for Nigerians who had been mak-

ing small fortunes off the oil boom as middlemen and traders. "It is time that we in Nigeria, like most developing countries, learn to realize that the mode of living we have adopted for ourselves has no foundation or relevance to our culture and material background. Nigerians must stop believing and behaving as if we are a member of the club of developed nations." He added that Nigeria, with a population of at least 80 million, is impoverished when per-capita income is calculated (\$323 last year).

The point of his budget message was that development in both the capitalist West and socialist East had required hard work and sacrifice. "We must get out of the illusion of wanting to be like Europe or America without making the necessary sacrifice."

The general announced a drive to reduce dependence on oil revenue, which provides 80 per cent of government income. He said that heavy emphasis would be placed on the development of agriculture and industry. Most of the \$8.6 billion approved for capital expenditures in the next fiscal year will go to these neglected sectors, he said.

Development Criticized

The idea that the country might be running out of oil money must have shocked most Nigerians after watching skyscrapers rise like mushrooms in Lagos and highways open across the country.

But a shock is what Nigeria needs in its random approach to development, according to Western economists. They calculate that the 1975-1980 national development plan probably will cost twice the original estimate of \$53 billion because of inflation and inaccurate cost projections.

Economists suddenly realized that commitments for capital projects were more than three times the money available. This has led Nigeria to arrange a \$1-billion Eurodollar loan, the largest floated for a black African country, and to plan for several more large loan requests by 1981.

Despite the scare, Nigeria is not on the verge of bankruptcy. Its foreign exchange holdings are more than \$3 billion, a huge amount by black African standards, and its credit rating with Western banks is excellent. Known oil reserves should last 20 years or more and there is believed to be much more.

Black GI Unit Cited by U.S.— 30 Years Later

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Three decades after its six-month blitz across Europe's battlefields at the end of World War II, the first all-black U.S. tank battalion is being awarded the presidential citation its survivors have fought for ever since.

The 761st Black Panther Battalion battled from France across Belgium and Germany for six months, spearheading the Allied drive and inflicting thousands of casualties on German forces, while suffering almost 50 per cent casualties. The battalion joined the 1st Ukrainian Army at Steyer, Austria, on May 6, 1945, a day before the German high command surrendered.

In a summary of the unit's history, the Army said that the battalion had been "unsuccessfully since 1943 to gain recognition for its accomplishments."

"There are clear indications that racial discrimination and inadvertent neglect on the part of those in authority... may have been a factor in the disappointments," the Army summary said.

The case was reopened last year, and this time veterans of the 761st, which had white and black officers, won their citation. The Secretary of the Army, Clifford Alexander Jr., the first black to serve in that post, arranged to present the citation, which was approved in January by President Carter.

Grigorenko Gets Asylum in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service announced yesterday that it has granted political asylum to Soviet dissident Pyotr Grigorenko, a former major general in the Soviet Army.

Mr. Grigorenko, 70, applied for asylum Tuesday. Since he left the Soviet Union several months ago to undergo surgery here, the Soviet government had stripped him of citizenship, saying that his criticism of the Soviet Union had damaged its prestige.

Maurice Kiley, district director of the immigration service, said that Mr. Grigorenko's status is temporary and will be reviewed in one year.

Kenya Lets Refugees Stay for 3 Months

MOMBASA, Kenya, April 20 (AP)—Kenya agreed last night to grant a temporary asylum of three months to 50 Vietnamese refugees who were rescued from a sinking ship in the South China Sea and brought here on Monday by a Greek freighter.

Sources in Nairobi said that Kenya agreed to allow the refugees, who had been refused permission to disembark, to come ashore after Greece guaranteed to settle them in Greece at the end of the three-month period.



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Southern African Deadlock

When Cyrus Vance left Africa this week, he departed with some concrete information and not without hope of a reasonable solution for the problems of the southern regions of that continent. But for the present, and so far as Rhodesia is concerned, there is only frustration so far as a general settlement is concerned.

This was to be expected. When white Rhodesians bolted the British Commonwealth for fear that their dominance would be overturned in Britain's movement away from the old colonialism, radicals of the right confronted all the rest—black moderates, black Marxists, reasonable whites and most of the world at large. Now Mr. Ian Smith has moved far away from that position to attract moderate black nationalists into a transition government. But this leaves the armed black guerrilla groups in continuing confrontation, aided by Rhodesia's neighbor states and outside influence.

Among those influences must be included Great Britain and the United States—at least to the extent that these nations want the Patriotic Front to be included in any transition phase of Rhodesia's march to a Zimbabwe under majority rule. But the moderates who have rallied around Ian Smith fear the armed guerrillas, and the latter prefer a victory for themselves to a system which might well en-

tail a triumph for a middle-of-the-road black majority.

All of this, of course, is complicated by white extremists who feel that Mr. Smith has sold them out as well as by tribal rivalries within Rhodesia and conflicting aims of nations surrounding that country. And it may also be complicated by the fact that the proposals of the U.S. secretary of state and British Foreign Minister David Owen are known as the Anglo-U.S. plan, which strikes a jarring note in discussions among Rhodesia's nationalists of all colors and ideologies.

It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen left southern Africa with little accomplished. What is hopeful about the prevailing deadlock is that doors have not been slammed in the face of compromise—they have, admittedly, been closed by most of the parties, but not latched. Therefore it is still possible to seek some means of avoiding continuing guerrilla war in Rhodesia and of ensuring that the inevitably rocky path to Zimbabwe will be made as smooth as possible. Perhaps the United States, which has been more prickly about the Ian Smith plan than Britain, will henceforth use a less stern tone on that subject and present the dilemma less in terms of an Anglo-U.S. plan against a Salisbury plan and more a means of adapting all plans to the common goal of peaceful transition.

Change in Chile

Chile's junta is ending some of the harshest aspects of its rule—as evidenced by the decree this week of a general amnesty—and moving back cautiously toward a form of modified constitutionalism. Its sudden burst of cooperation with the U.S. inquiry into the Washington murders of the anti-junta figure Orlando Letelier and a colleague is particularly noteworthy. Given the notoriety of the regime and the ubiquity of rightist dictatorships, it is worth exploring what's behind the change.

Factor 1 would have to be the junta's success in consolidating its power. That has meant a brutal repression of its foes, a reshaping of the economy to favor people of property and their creditors, and a restoration of public tranquility. The military leadership now finds it politically feasible, and internationally useful, to allow the Chilean people's apparently irrepressible political spirit to start being expressed again. A kind of lively and increasingly obvious politics is going on inside the junta. It has worked for the cause of relaxation so far.

Factor 2 would be the particular combination of censure and tolerance that Chile has encountered on the international scene. Some part of the censure, the part coming from leftist authoritarian regimes, may have

been dismissible as hypocrisy and propaganda. But fair-minded, nonideological criticism from traditional friends surely has had an effect. We wonder, however, whether the various forms of pressure would have worked if Chile did not also have available certain sources of outside help, especially private banks. Some opponents of the junta complain that Chile's access to private U.S. credit has undercut the United States' Carter-period policy of denying the Pinochet regime public loans. But the private money has helped provide the stability underlying recent liberalization.

The United States, which had a role in bringing on Chile's coup in 1973, has since had a role in steering the country back in the other direction. That is as it should be. Nothing can undo the human and political devastation to which this country has contributed, but it would be intolerable if the United States were still officially supporting the makers of the coup. At the same time, it is necessary to concede that putting Humpty Dumpty back together again is not a simple task. It takes more than good intent. It takes wise policy—and some luck. Since the junta still has a long way to go, it seems sensible to stay with the same pressures, and openings, that are working now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moving Beyond the Canal

A few decades too late and a few reservations too heavy, the Panama treaties now stand approved. If avoiding an appalling failure is success—and in diplomacy it usually is—President Carter, the Senate and the people of the United States can feel pleased. We have given a small and oft-abused nation its due and spared ourselves all manner of predictable grief at the now marginally important canal and throughout the hemisphere. But we did it grudgingly, ineptly and, in the end, rudely; our reputation for magnanimity cannot survive many more such demonstrations of it.

So beware of new eras in the mouths of presidents. "These treaties can mark the beginning of a new era in our relations not only with Panama but with all the rest of the world," Carter was quick to proclaim. ("This was the week that changed the world," said Richard Nixon in Shanghai six years ago.) Presumably Carter's world also encompasses the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, Egypt and China, South Africa and West Germany. One just gesture to Panama will not cause those nations to judge the United States newly powerful or wise in relations with them. Nor will it persuade the poorer nations that the U.S. colossus stands unselfishly ready to share its wealth. What has ended in Panama is a vestigial kind of crude colonialism that Americans have usually opposed in the other hemisphere and fitfully in ours. The era that made us sovereign at the canal was long dead.

What Carter really wanted to declare ended, we suspect, is the recent era of the enfeebled American presidency. Through a painful period of domestic rebellion and constitutional crisis over Vietnam and Watergate, the U.S. people and their Congress have circumscribed the diplomatic authority of the White House to a point where other nations doubt the value of its commitments and agreements. For some time now, a president plainly could not be counted on to deliver an energy policy, an economic stimulus, an arms control treaty, a shipment of arms or a relaxation of trade barriers. And so denied of muscle at home, be and our collective diplomacy have been cumulatively weakened abroad.

Perversely, it was those Americans who say they most resent U.S. retreats and compromises abroad who managed to turn the Panama treaties into a critical test of their President's stature. Had they defeated him they would have enhanced the very tendency they deplore. And as the unfortunately large Republican vote against the treaties showed, their confusion of means and ends, in diplomacy and politics, is by no means cured.

Carter is right to hope for a new era of broadly shared U.S. purposes in our approach to the world. The Panama experience keeps that hope alive. But it showed too that formidable domestic interests lie in ambush along every foreign path. The time and terrain for the next engagement will need to be shrewdly chosen.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

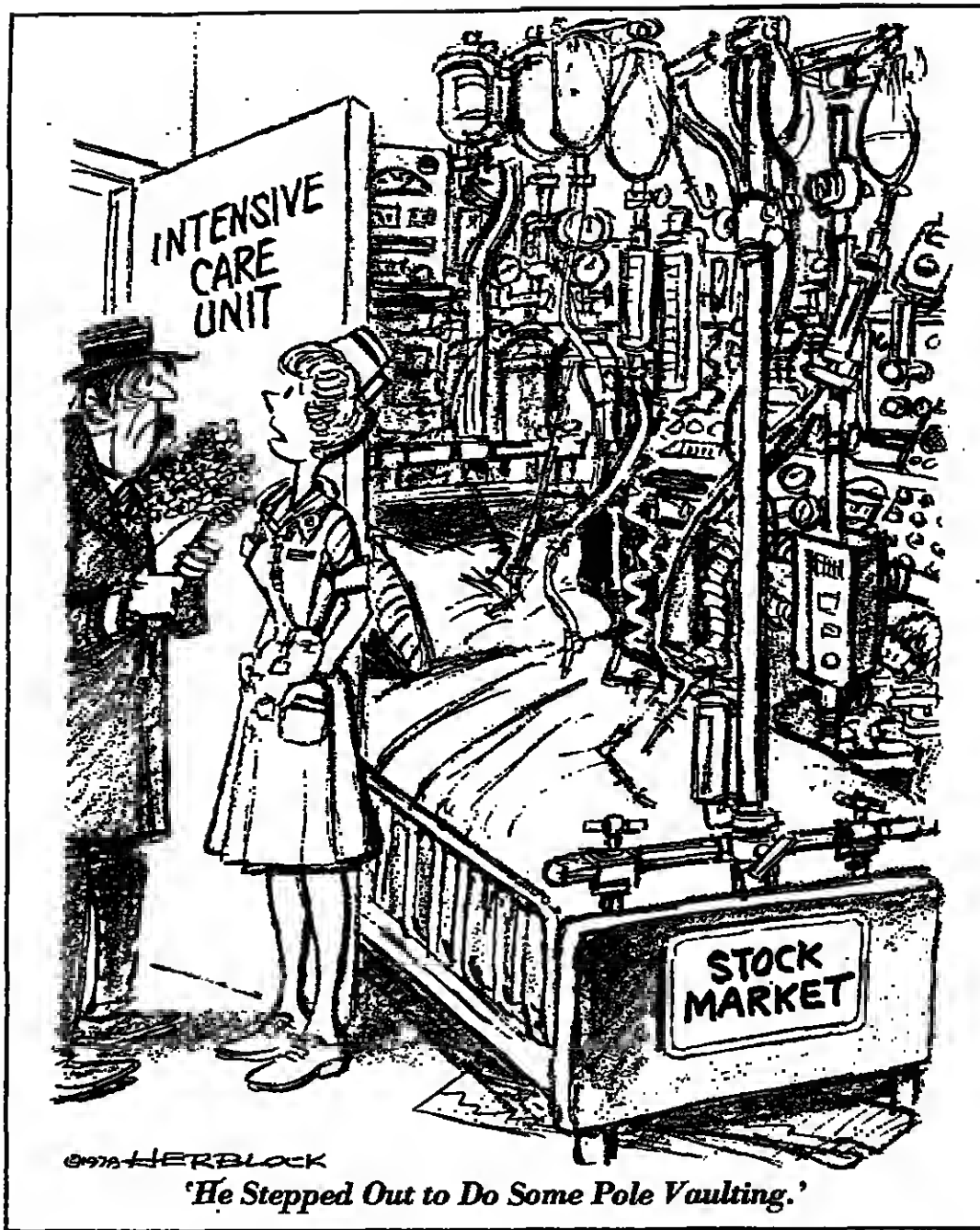
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 21, 1903

VIENNA—The news transmitted by the Herald's special wire of the discovery of a new treatment for cancer by means of "high frequency" electricity has attracted the attention of the Viennese medical and surgical schools, which are always keenly alert to every new idea or fresh development in the science of healing.

Fifty Years Ago
April 21, 1928

LONDON—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is silent on the reports concerning a gasoline tax, added onto a tax on horsepower, that will be included in the budget when it will be offered to the House of Commons. No official will give any statement to the public about this unpopular move.



'He Stepped Out to Do Some Pole Vaulting.'

Reappraising the U.S. Navy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Far and away Jimmy Carter's most interesting defense policy is the number he's doing on the Navy. For his own reasons, he's doing what defense critics have for years (largely in vain) urged presidents to do to all the services: slow down arms-building plans and force an explanation of just what particular missions they mean to serve.

So far this process of putting the Navy, or the nonstrategic surface ship part of it, through an internal bureaucratic and analytical wringer has drawn little attention outside the defense community. People see an argument over whether the Navy's 13th carrier should be a Rickover nuclear special or an oil-powered job costing \$1 billion or less, and they hear the Navy establishment growling that planners have halved its 1979-84 shipbuilding goals, and they figure—if they listen at all—that it's too inside-ish and technical. To grasp, moreover, the public actors do not yet include the heaviest hitters in town.

Technical

The fight inside-ish and technical, and it is in an early or middle round—a showdown is perhaps six months or a year away. But a wider circle ought to start plugging in. At stake is not merely the kind of Navy we'll have in 10, 20 and 30 years, a matter that might properly be thought to be of interest primarily, even parochially, to the Navy.

The issue is also what military tools will be available to accomplish whatever political-military tasks the political leadership accepts or assigns: the essence of our world role.

And there is the money. Ships are the largest perennial cost item in the defense budget. Whether we spend \$4-53 billion or twice that every year for the next 20 and more—that's the range of choices—gets into very big bucks of an order dwarfing the most expensive imaginable new strategic programs.

The occasion for the current shipbuilding slowdown arose somewhat accidentally from the Navy's mismanagement of past ship planning and shipbuilding: too many "gold-plated" high-cost ships, cost overruns, contract disputes, etc. Those problems had already provoked a fierce debate over the shape of the Navy: the mix of ships

for the missions of sea control (guarding the lanes to Europe, for instance) and power projection (influencing political decisions ashore in various corners of the world). A "balanced" Navy, or something for everybody, had tentatively come out of that debate. (Note that the Navy's strategic mission—nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union—is not at issue.)

Debate on Shape

The Carter administration seized upon the management scandal as one way to reopen the debate over the shape of the Navy: First get your house in order, the administration said, and then come discuss the future. Then, through the National Security Council, the Office of Management and Budget and, at the cutting edge, the Defense Department Program Evaluation Office, the administration encouraged a related debate over the size of the Navy: whether to build the current 459-ship fleet toward 500 or 600 in the 1990s.

In the shape-and-size debates, much turns on the old abstruse defense issue of how much is enough. Since it's impossible to predict what contingencies will arise so far out on the horizon, the outcome may reflect as much hunches and adrenalin levels and bureaucratic tradeoffs and congressional pressures as formal analyses. As you might guess, the Navy is more imaginative about the contingencies it must meet, especially in the Gulf, and more alarmed by the Soviet Navy, than are those who'd scale it back.

Behind the how-much-is-enough question, however, is one a bit easier to get at, a question underlying challenges to naval power since World War II. Strategic subs aside, what is naval power but air power afloat? Cannot land-based planes in many circumstances perform naval missions—projecting power ashore, even guarding sea lanes—more efficiently and reliably than planes flying off carriers? This seems to me a good place for the public to enter the overall debate.

It's not in the cards, and it probably shouldn't be, to try to hinge some part of the fleet-of-the-future decision on negotiations with Moscow. The Soviet-U.S. arms-control circuit is nuclear, and it's already

straining under the SALT load. The various talks touching conventional arms (Indian Ocean, forces in Europe, arms transfers) are at best steep uphill ventures. The naval decision is Washington's own.

Piquancy

There's a certain piquancy in Carter's willingness to reject the nuclear-carrier advice of his old mentor Adm. Hyman Rickover. But his views on the larger questions aren't yet part of the public record, or available from his advisers. He's got more urgent matters on his national security agenda at the moment. Sooner or later, though, if only to keep a Navy-minded Congress from forcing his hand, he'll have to go off the high board.

Spotlight Shifts To Sudan's Numeiri

By Victor Perry

ROME—Sudan's President Gaafar Numeiri is headed for the international spotlight this spring and summer. He is preparing to host the Organization of African Unity summit in July, and to assume that body's presidency for a year. He was also singled out by the recent Arab League Council meeting, held last month in Cairo, to head conciliation efforts aimed at facilitating an Arab summit—also slated for Khartoum.

But for all his pan-African and pan-Arab aspirations, Numeiri has quite a few worries at home. The enemies of his regime have an affinity for timing their coup attempts for the OAU summit: abortive but bloody coups were made in July 1971 and 1976. And the growing presence of radical or unstable regimes on Sudan's borders adds little cause for comfort.

Rethink

Numeiri, who began to rethink his political orientation after the Communist-backed attempt to dump him in 1971, has in recent years followed Sudan in realigning himself with the West and moderate Arab countries, and he was one of the first Arab leaders to publicly support Sadat's peace initiative. Now, however, as summer approaches, he has been mending his fences with his radical neighbors and modifying his policies in an effort to ensure at least a begrudgingly neutral attitude toward the Sudan on the part of all—radical and moderate Arabs and Africans—and a maximum degree of domestic solidarity.

Numeiri's early recognition of the survival and gathering triumph of the Mengistu regime in neighboring Ethiopia, with Soviet and Cuban aid, caused him to pass from an attitude of support for dissident, pro-Western factions to a gradual rapprochement with Addis Ababa, beginning late last year. Even traditional Sudanese support for the Eritrean rebels has been tempered lately with a reluctance to back outright independence for Eritrea. In view of the inability of the two main Eritrean independence groups to forge a union—despite Khartoum's urgings—an independent Eritrea is increasingly viewed as a potential second Angola. Moreover, Numeiri could hardly be anxious to antagonize Ethiopia, which is preparing for a major offensive against the Eritrean rebels now that Ogaden has been taken care of. Ethiopia could ultimately retaliate against an unfriendly Sudanese regime by backing dissident Sudanese Arabs and stirring up separatist sentiments in the Muslim south of Sudan—both tried and true tactics for disrupting stability in Sudan.

Instability

Instability and the rise of a radical threat on Sudan's western flank, in Chad, have caused Numeiri to

rethink his relations with Libya, too. Diplomatic ties were formally re-established in February, and Sudan and Libya have since collaborated in two conferences on the Chad question at Sabha in southern Libya. By undertaking a joint mediation effort (with Libya) between the Chad government and the Frolinat guerrilla movement, Sudan has lent an air of recognition to the conquests of the Libyan-backed guerrillas in the northern half of Chad, and to the Libyan military presence in a disputed strip of uranium-rich territory along Chad's northern border.

There are other reasons for the recent rapprochement with Libya. For one, Sudan requires financial aid to launch ambitious economic programs, and contributions from the Saudis and the Gulf principalities are not sufficient. Also, Moamer Qadhafi has given at least partial backing to the radical Muslim opposition to Numeiri—led by Sherif al-Hindi and Sadeq al-Mahdi, who backed the 1976 coup.

Now, Numeiri is seeking to reconcile his differences with the opposition in order to broaden his domestic power base, and to blunt any Soviet attempts to back them and bring about his downfall. Thus far, with Saudi mediation, al-Mahdi has returned to Khartoum from exile, and he has been active in repatriating other Sudanese opposition leaders-in-exile to return to Khartoum.

In recent local elections in southern Sudan, Joseph Lagu, former separatist guerrilla leader, was chosen to lead the provincial government of the non-Muslim South. Numeiri has a vested interest in maintaining and developing the peace he made with Lagu and other southern dissidents in 1972 (Lagu and Numeiri are old acquaintances from military academy days), by assuring them positions of authority and prestige in the government structure. For this he requires not only Ethiopian cooperation, but also Ugandan as well—Juli Amin is himself a native of the Kakum tribe of Equatoria Province in southern Sudan—and thus, indirectly, Libyan and even Soviet acquiescence.

Numeiri has been trying to manage these delicate maneuvers without alienating Egypt's Anwar Sadat, with whom he has sought to coordinate Middle East and African policy in recent years. The Egyptians, for whom the process of de-Nasserization has meant a new emphasis on the old concept of "Union of the Nile Valley," attach considerable importance to their relations with Sudan, and it is not at all clear whether Sadat and Numeiri still see eye to eye on regional African problems. As recently as March 9, Sadat repeated his warnings of a Soviet threat from Libya and Ethiopia toward both Egypt and Sudan.

The Undoing of Carter

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The timing of the Soviet Union would have done credit to Balanchine. There was just that brief hiatus, sufficient to make the decision of the Kremlin sound reflective, rather than merely spastic. Then Leonid Brezhnev spoke; and said in tones appropriate to a teacher commenting on the delinquency of a child that obviously the Soviet Union would not retreat, would not dismantle any existing weapons system, in gratitude to Jimmy Carter for turning down the neutron bomb. Indeed, anyone who supposed such a thing was otherworldly.

Ice Water

The words must have hit Carter like a jet of ice water. Had he really assumed that a show of "good faith" by the United States would cause the walls of the Kremlin to come down? What is he left with now?

The single defense of Mr. Carter's decision, to which his defenders forlornly cling, is one the implications of which they do not publicize here is how it fits in the event that the Soviet Union decided to move against West Germany, and if we had neutron

bombs available to face down their numerous (thrice our own) tanks, they would face the real possibility of being beaten, or neutralized in the field. What might they then do? They might threaten the United States and/or Western Europe with nuclear devastation. Thus do the anti-neutron people roar sonically from (a) devious neutron bombs, to (c) a Third World war fought with nuclear weapons.

The point they do not stress is that the impact of that analysis is that the United States should not be prepared effectively to defend Western Europe. That is, we must maintain a force there which is nothing more than a very temporary deterrent: because if we cannot an effective deterrent force, the Soviet Union will reply with threats on an IBM model.

Why doesn't Carter face the consequences of that analysis? Inevitably, its meaning drains into the thinking of Western leaders, causing those suppositions we read about. It is virtually impossible to trace the consequences of that decision. It will infect politics and policy in every country. It will affect economic projections. The morale of the armed services. The credibility of pro-U.S. statesmen.

Is the decision reversible? Everything is possible, but any attempt to reverse this one will trigger a bias banked by the President's own decision. Having in effect ratified the suspicion of the bomb latent in every pacifist breast, and smoldering in every well-wisher of the Soviet Union, a decision to reverse himself would be greeted with tumultuous opposition, the kind of thing that happened to LBJ when, after suspending the bombing, he resumed it; and, earlier, to JFK for resuming nuclear tests having previously suspended them.

Carter appears incapable of facing such opposition and, indeed, it is even possible that the more or less undisputed authority of the United States to make such a strategic decision in behalf of all of Europe would be challenged by Western nations, moved by the heat of domestic pressures. The same nations that would have welcomed the deployment of the neutron bombs in the first instance, on the authority of the United States.

Not Easy

Leaving us where? In the hands of Congress. Only Congress can—and it is not easy to do—override the President on the issue. In doing so—no doubt about it—it will be interfering with traditional presidential prerogatives even as it did in passing the Church-Cooper amendment to keep Nixon away from Southeast Asia. But it is worth it. That is, if we want to assure that Western Europe has the power to resist. Meanwhile, President Carter has shown himself the complete ideologue, and it is in that context that one awaits SALT-2.

BILL SORSBY.

Seville.

IMF Salary Cut

Re the article by Hobart Rowen entitled "400 U.S. IMF Employees Protest Salary-Cut Plan" (N.Y.T. March 28):

Irrespective of the merits—which I believe are few—the overall Treasury Department position to cut all salaries in the IMF, IBRD and Inter-American Bank, I was particularly dismayed to note the reason reported for the Treasury's desire to cut back Americans most, namely that U.S. citizens "receive a windfall through a tax-reimbursement system" in effect in these (and other) international agencies.

My concern is based upon the fact that either the Treasury or Mr. Rowen, or both, completely misunderstand the so-called "tax-reimbursement system." Thus, for example, the statement that these institutions pay the Americans' taxes for them is not correct. The so-called "grossing-up" of salaries to which Mr. Rowen refers consists, in simplest terms, of an average figure added on to net salaries, but never

received by the employee, in an amount equal to taxes that he would have been expected to pay if he were employed in the U.S. government or private industry. It is, thus, a "withhold" tax of the same magnitude as would occur if the employee worked in government or industry, the only difference being that the money is all withheld at once, rather than in monthly installments. It is important to note that this amount has nothing to do with the pay comparability issue, which is an entirely separate matter.

Even more important than Mr. Rowen's and the Treasury's misunderstanding of the above point, however, is their incorrect understanding of what happens to any tax reimbursement. It is stated that these are returned to the employee. This is not so. All tax reimbursements (if any), and for that matter even tax rebates, must be returned to the employing organization. Thus, the U.S. employee of an international organization is actually in a disadvantaged position, relative to his private industry or U.S.

government counterpart in this respect.

It is, therefore, hardly fair for the Treasury Department to call for lowering his salary on this basis. If the reported position is the basis for their decision, one can only hope that the Treasury Department will, in the future, do its homework a little better before deciding on policies and initiatives. If, on the other hand, it is not, and in any case, one hopes that Mr. Rowen will similarly be more attentive before reporting and spreading misunderstanding.

JERROLD BERKE.

Lusaka, Zambia.

Racial Venom

Britain's Conservative party's proposals for curbing colored immigration remind me of a cartoon some years ago in the New Yorker magazine. A Chinese lady strolling through Shanghai with a friend remarks: "What frightens me is that five out of every six people in the world are not Chinese." Considering the racial venom existing

British Plan Rejected

Air Body Selects U.S. Landing System

By Richard Witkin

MONTREAL, April 20 (NYT)—The United States won a significant aeronautical victory over Britain yesterday when members of the International Civil Aviation Organization endorsed the U.S.-backed system for guiding planes in bad weather.

The decision came on the 10th secret ballot and leaders of 16 delegations agreed that it would be ratified later this year by the organization's navigation commission and council.

Clinton Taylor, deputy chief of the Federal Aviation Administration who headed the U.S. team, said: "We are quite pleased. We hope, and are sure, that the decision will be better served because of the decision here today."

The approved system, which incorporates Australian technology, uses microwave frequencies higher than those employed by Instrument Landing System that has been the global standard since World War II. The advantages of the higher frequencies is guiding planes to airports hidden by rain or fog are numerous.

Carved Approaches
Microwaves make it possible to direct planes not only on straight-in approaches but also on curved paths that avoid hills or other obstructions. They can minimize noise over residential areas and can make precise landings possible at sites where rough terrain rules out the conventional system.

While the rival systems both employ microwaves, their technical approaches are fundamentally different. The U.S. system, called Time Reference Scanning Beam, involves the transmission of electronic beams over an area shaped like a pie wedge. Two beams — one moving side to side, the other up and down — locate a plane's position by determining time intervals as the beams intercept the aircraft.

The British transmitters cover

Kissinger Says He Saw Memo On Seoul Bribe

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Former presidential adviser Henry Kissinger testified today that he was told in 1972 that South Korea allegedly had bribed a congressman but said that he received no other early warnings of alleged Korean influence-buying.

Mr. Kissinger, then former President Richard Nixon's national security adviser, told a House subcommittee that he saw only one of three warnings sent by then-FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to him and to former Attorney General John Mitchell. He said the Hoover memos did not require any action on his part or any decision by Mr. Nixon.

"The only recollection I have is the one congressman who was later indicted," Mr. Kissinger said. The congressman was identified later by sources as former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J., indicted in 1972 in a kickback case unrelated to the Korean influence-buying probe and subsequently convicted.

Mr. Kissinger referred to a Hoover warning dated Feb. 3, 1972, saying that a congressman had sought campaign contributions from South Korean President Park Chung Hee. He said that he did not recall a Nov. 24, 1971, Hoover memo saying that the South Korean President's aides were involved in contributing "several hundred thousand dollars to the Democratic party."

Ammonia Gas Leak Hurts 9 in California

MONTREY, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Nine firemen were injured and five city blocks roped off after a broken gauge allowed ammonia gas to flood a fish-processing plant here yesterday.

An employee of the Royal Sealfood Co. said he "may have backed into" and broken the gauge which measures the ammonia in a storage tank feeding the plant's refrigeration system. Eight employees in the building fled, and police cordoned off the waterfront area while firemen wearing gas masks tried to reach valves controlling the flow of gas.

Great Thieves in Poland

WARSAW, April 20 (AP)—Twenty-five employees of a Polish meat-processing plant in Radom were sentenced to prison for stealing meat. The workers received sentences ranging from six months to seven years.

Protest 4-Year Delay in Visa

MOSCOW, April 20 (AP)—A Soviet woman barred for four years from rejoining her American husband in the United States attempted to chain herself to a fence in front of the U.S. Embassy here yesterday, but was seized by Soviet police and taken to detention.

Irina McClellan, 38, and a young woman believed to be her 16-year-old daughter made their protest. The daughter was found a morning later in a Soviet detention camp, negotiating with Soviet leaders.

Mrs. McClellan is the wife of the late Woodford McClellan, a professor of Russian at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Va. They were married here in 1974.

McClellan and his company, a Moscow-based firm, were involved in a building project. They worked a chain of hand and the embassy fence near a Soviet police station. A Russian that I've been waiting for a visa four years."

UN Rights Panel

Widening Scope

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 20 (AP)—The UN Commission on Human Rights has begun to take a more even-handed approach in dealing with human rights violations in different countries, the commission's U.S. delegate said yesterday.

Reporting on a commission meeting in Geneva, Edward Mezvinsky said that the 32-nation group, which has largely confined its probes to Chile, South Africa and the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, decided to "look beyond those targets and deal with alleged human rights violations in Cambodia and Cuba, as well as Bolivia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Malawi, South Korea, Paraguay and Uruguay."

The new landing system is not expected to come into widespread use for at least 10 years. But the issue came to a head over two reasons: the need for such a system by small airports and the desire for standardization.

Developers Praised
FAA Chief Langhorne Bond said in Washington that he was gratified with the decision and praised the developers of the approved technology.

"I should hope," he said, "that the time for debate over competing technologies is now past, and that all nations can now unite in implementing this concept, which promises safer improved flight for air travelers for decades to come."

The system will be manufactured chiefly by the Bendix Corp., Texas Instruments and Hazeltine Corp. in the United States. Amalgamated Wireless in Australia and Plessey Co. in Britain. It is expected to generate at least \$1 billion for the companies involved during the next 40 years.

Turkish Rivals Clash Again in Eastern City

ISTANBUL, April 20 (AP)—At least two persons were wounded yesterday in the second day of armed conflict among rival political factions in the eastern Turkish city of Malatya, authorities said.

The violence followed the pillaging Tuesday of about 400 buildings and burning of 15 more to protest the assassination of the provincial mayor. The state radio announced security forces had rounded up at least 255 persons on suspicion of involvement in the rioting.

Changing Image in U.S. Army

New Sergeant a Leader, Not a Growler

By Bernard Weinraub

FORT BRAGG, N.C., April 20 (NYT)—The old-time Army sergeant, whose bullhorn voice and mean temper turned quivering recruits into warriors, is moving into a new leadership role.

Noncommissioned officers, the ranks from corporal to sergeant major, are assuming broad responsibilities previously held by officers. Moreover, they are plainly stepping away from their established image — a combination of Sgt. Bilko and John Wayne — and are studying increasingly complex battle doctrines and weapons in an Army that seeks to mute rough harassment.

"There's been a change, a tremendous change in NCOs, because you have a volunteer Army now that's making demands on all of us," said Lt. Gen. Volney Warner, commander of the 18th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg.

"In the old days NCOs were almost scorekeepers — they were famous for keeping score on how many pushups you could do, or how shiny your boots were. Now we're trying to translate what a shiny belt buckle means to something more important," Gen. Warner said. "We're trying to make NCOs responsible for mission training, we're getting him to exercise genu-

ine authority. We're less concerned about the outward appearance of everything — the superficial aspects — and more concerned about what it takes to make a genuinely good soldier."

"Hell, I'd rather see a colonel in a dirty jeep than in a shiny sedan," said the soft-spoken paratrooper officer, standing on a hilltop and watching troops of the 82d Airborne Division in a battle exercise.

Post-Vietnam Appraisal

What spurred the Army shifts in the role of noncommissioned officers was a series of studies, conducted in the early 1970s, designed to evaluate the NCO role in the Vietnam war, as well as how sergeants in the new all-volunteer Army should cope with post-Vietnam recruits.

"In the old Army most young soldiers weren't married, and the saying was, 'If we want you to have a wife we'll issue you one,'" said Sgt. Maj. Harmon Hodge, a 48-year-old paratrooper who served three combat tours in Vietnam. "Now they're better educated than we were, they're always questioning and asking 'why.' We're into a different age, and an NCO has to be far more technically qualified than he's ever been. Society is more technical, more complex. An NCO has got to keep up or else he's not worth his salt."

At Fort Bragg, for example, NCOs are now responsible for rifle-range practice and safety, for the timing and supervision of mass tactical air drops, for safety in paratrooper "drop zones," and for squad planning and movements in exercises. These responsibilities generally were held by officers before.

Beyond this, sergeants have been given "maximum flexibility" to carry out whatever training their squads need, to exercise authority freely and to spend considerable time motivating and encouraging other enlisted men, instead of shouting orders at them.

"Twenty, thirty years ago, NCOs used clout and told young soldiers, 'You do it because I say you do it,'" said Sgt. Hodge. "Now it doesn't work. A soldier knows he's not a robot or a piece of equipment. The NCO knows that he's got to respect that soldier."

Iran Ousts Soviet Agent

TEHRAN, April 20 (AP)—Iran expelled a Soviet spy today, the fourth person caught gathering intelligence for the Soviet Union in eight months, officials said. They identified the agent as Shmurof Ebrahim Oughli, 42, and said that he worked under cover of the Soviet Transport Service in Tehran until apprehended March 28.

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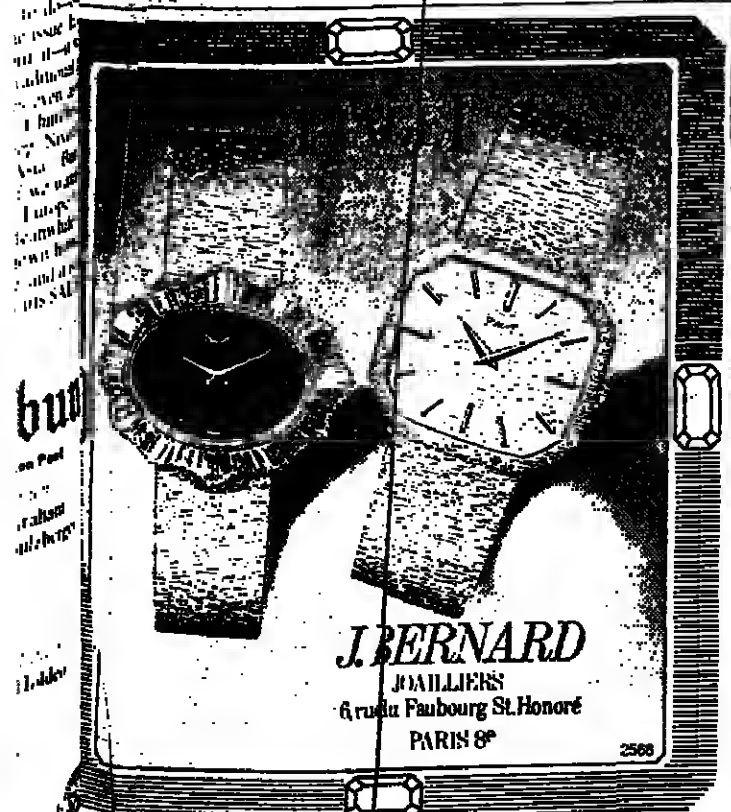
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THEATER IN PARIS

Beckett's Imprisoned Mad Queen

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 20 (IHT)—Samuel Beckett's latest play, "Footfalls" ("Pas" in its French version) finds Delphine Seyrig playing a grandiose wreck. Clad in tattered dressing robe and towering touzled wig, she tramps the boards of the Theatre d'Orsay uttering her despair at awaiting the inevitable hour.

Beckett's most recent speculation on existence is, like the weeping and the laughter of Dowson's poem, not long. Nonetheless, during its brief traffic on the stage—it occupies less than a half hour—it makes an indelible impression.

It is not, in the orthodox sense, a play at all, but rather an inky, strange interlude, a melancholy mood piece, a glimpse at the dark night of the soul. As its heroine trudges her calvary with measured steps, seeming to mark out the stations of her suffering, the voice of her ailing mother speaks, and the monologue becomes duologue.

Visually, Miss Seyrig suggests an imprisoned mad queen, a magnificent ruin, the feminine counterpart of Calderon's captive prince wasting away in a dim dungeon. Madeleine Renaud is the invisible mother and both roles are beautifully spoken in this grim lament over the human experience.

Though vocally present, little is seen of Miss Renaud in the evening's course, in which she undertakes another Beckett playlet, "Pas Moi," first done some seasons ago. Only her mouth, magnified, is seen, as in moving tones she recites an impassioned address. Beckett has directed both works and has staged them for the maximum theatrical impact.

But they would be more fitted to intimate performing space and their ideal place would be in a literary cabaret.

To provide a complete evening, the Theatre d'Orsay includes something known as "Histoires" to preface the main events. This sorry

spectacle claims to have been "inspired" by Beckett themes. For an interminable session, a sextet of the Theatre du Labyrinthe company hurl themselves about in ragged attire as hopeless vagrants living in a desolate rubbish dump. Its staging bears no resemblance to the exacting direction that Beckett has given to his two plays.

In 1959, two undergraduates of the University of Texas, Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, took Rostand's early fantasy, "Les Romanesques," and converted it into a miniature musical. Produced Off-Broadway, it caught favor and ran for 18 years.

The Rostand original is a delightful bit of moonlit fooling, itself a sort of opera bouffe. Two fathers anxious for their children to wed, and aware that the course of true love is never smooth, feign to oppose the match. This pretense of disapproval increases the affection of the lovers and, to lend some derring-do to the courtship, the fathers hire scuffling players to stage an attempted abduction of the bride-to-be. When the young couple discover the trickery, their disillusionment as part of maturing, they forget their childish dreams and are united.

"The Fantasticks," as the American adaptation is known, may now be sampled in French at the Theatre Campagne Premiere, where it is being engagingly performed. This is the second attempt to introduce it to Parisian audiences, a first try some time ago having failed.

The present production should please. It has a freshness and winning simplicity attuned to the charming text (by Tom Jones) and the melodies (by Harvey Schmidt).

Claude Legendre, done up as a melodrama conspirator, serves as master of ceremonies, confiding to us the secrets of the intrigues, a capital taking of the role, half spoof villain, half puppet manipulator. Oone Hodges is the Juliet heroine, Pierre Reggiani (son of Serge) its Romeo hero and Henri Labussiere and Robert Bazi are comical as the prankish, plotting parents, while Guy Montagne contributes an amusing scene or two as the seasoned old actor ever ready to go "on." A beguiling sense of innocence is the key color to this pastiche of the romantic comedies of old, a pleasing blend of Rostand in a light mood and Off-Broadway at play. Curtain time is 7 p.m.

The Henry Pillshury Company, importing another American play to France, displays commendable

intentions, but its script judgment is deficient.

At the Theatre Oblique it is presenting "La Turista," a translation of what must be an extremely muddled political fantasy by Sam Shepard. When it was written is not stated, but from its hydrophobic tenor, its fumbling surrealism, its unfunny gags and its bent to transform the stage into a monkey cage on fire, one suspects that it is a

product of the sick Sixties at their worst.

It begins in a Mexican resort hotel invaded by ugly Americans and later takes us to a motel in the United States where crude parodies of Western movie types lodge, but the move is merely geographical for there is no progress in dramatic or logic. Remaining stubbornly incomprehensible throughout, the causes for its wild rage are never

disclosed, and some of its actors are assigned acrobatic chores and must climb the scenery, hop about and roll on the floor.

A more exasperating bore would be French interest in American theater back 100 years. Meanwhile, there is a long waiting list of worthy American plays that have yet to have a hearing in France.

ART IN LONDON

Menhat Helmy, Gallery XVIII, 18 Milner Street, London S.W. 3, to April 22.

Menhat Helmy, recently professor of fine arts at Helwan University, Cairo, presents more than 40 abstract color etchings of acute definition for her first one-man show in London. Frequently based on architectural themes, her prints successfully combine a variety of techniques.

Bernard Carter, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, Bond Street, London W.1, to April 29.

Bernard Carter is a painter enamored of his native landscape, especially the rivers and canals. Painting with an almost naive meticulousness, he portrays the un-

spoiled essence of English landscape.

Art in Religion, Fieldhouse Galleries, 63 Queens Grove, St. John's Wood, London N.W. 8, to April 30.

This important exhibition of the work of 30 living artists presses the ecumenical movement to its extreme limits, interpreting the word "religion" in the widest possible sense. Thus the show includes a young man's vision of a personal paradise in Geoff Ogden's "The Promised Land"; pantheism in Susan Swale's "Eve Encased in Tree"; expressionism in a wood-carved "Nativity" by Tim Riley; abstract evocations in Yvonne Sashburgh's "Creation" as narrated in the Book of Genesis; mandalas by Prafulla Mohanti; Islamic arabesques by Keith Critchlow; incantations by Lotfia al-Tejani; Judaic themes by Alfred Cohen; Kormis, Josef Herzman; Emmanuel Levy and Kokoschka; Zen calligrams by Shunrin; Greek Orthodox icons by Irina Dumitrescu; and conventional Christian themes by many including John Piper, Carol Weight, Duncan Grant, Peter Ball, Norman Adams and Richard and Nancy Carline.

Nancy Genn, Annelly Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, Tottenham Street, London W.1, to April 30.

These handmade paper works by the California artist Nancy Genn, showing for the first time in England, are finely conceived and beautifully executed, utilizing to the full the potential of the material. Strangely evocative of place and atmosphere, these are contemporary classics, their deceptive simplicity concealing art of high order.

British Landscape Paintings, Richard Green, 44 Dover Street, London W.1, to April 30.

Fifty-two 19th-century landscapes compose this major exhibition. Highlights include Alexander Nasmyth's "Durham From the Northeast"; a Constable sketch, "Flatford Mill From the Lock," of quality superior to many of the finished works; a watercolor by Turner of Portsmouth Harbor; two landscapes with cattle, one early

(1846) and one late (1871), by T. S. Cooper; Samuel Bogle's dramatic "Edinburgh Castle From the Canal" and Benjamin Leader's magisterial "View Across the Severn at Worcester" from the garden of the Bishop's palace.

Indian Painting, P & D Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, London W.1, to May 3.

The golden age of the Indian miniature in both the Mughal (Muslim) and Rajput (Hindu) traditions is splendidly represented in this exhibition of more than 100

works, many of which are of museum quality. In addition to early Mughal miniatures such as "A Family of Chelebi in a Rocky Landscape," plausibly attributable to Basawan, one of the most important of the Emperor Akbar's artists, and the idiosyncratic Basohli and Kulu paintings of the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, the show also includes six leaves from a very early Mughal manuscript and a pre-Mughal (Royal Submarine) illuminated manuscript, the Sultan Nusrat Shah's copy of Nizami's Iskandar Nama.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Sharps and Flats

GENEVA—Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweets) Edison are being featured nightly at the Popcorn Club through April 29.

Shirley Bassey, touring Europe to celebrate her 25th anniversary in

show business, is in Paris from April 21-24 at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees at 9 p.m. each night; in Brussels April 27 and 28 at the Palais des Beaux Arts at 8 p.m. and in Antwerp April 29 at

the Salle Reine Elizabeth, also at 8 p.m.

WEST BERLIN—Lionel Hampton and his orchestra will be at the Philharmonie April 22 at 3 p.m. and the Climax Blue Band is at the Neue Welt, Hasenheide, April 26 at 8 p.m.

Kris Kristofferson, Rita Coolidge, Billy Swan and Barbara Carol, touring Europe, are in Vienna April 21 at the Stadthalle; Zurich April 23 at the Kongresshaus; Munich the next night at the Deutsches Museum; Hamburg April 26 at the Congress Centrum and in West Berlin April 27 at the Deutschlandhalle.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Night Fever" by Bee Gees.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

In the Soviet Union

Ideological Film Makers Use a Little Capitalism

By Douglas Singlin

MOSCOW (UPI)—Soviet film makers, who play to an audience of 5 billion annually, say they are more concerned with creating ideologically sound movies than pleasing picturegoers. The Soviet film industry is not in the titillation line.

"Soviet Western directors are trying to produce sex and violence scenes in their films to attract the audience," said Kirill Shiryayev, deputy general director of Mosfilm studios. "But we are trying not to violate the moral values existing in our country. We are trying not to corrupt people."

Shiryayev said that a solid screenplay makes a good film and praised such American films as "Hotel" and "Airport." He called "The Godfather" an excellent film that "mainly shows moral problems, but not sex."

"I, as a viewer, cannot understand why it is necessary to show a sexual act in the movies," he said. One co-worker chuckled and said: "But you are no longer 19."

Soviet films, though, are not usually puritanical. Yuri Dobrokhutov, chief of the Mosfilm foreign department, said one film currently in production includes a love scene with partially clad actors. An Estonian film that recently played Tallin focused on adultery by the wife of a parson and included a steamy, bare-breasted seduction scene.

"We are not against naked women," Dobrokhutov said. Nor do Soviet films shun violence, despite Soviet press criticism of vio-

lence in Western films and tele-

vision.

TV Series

One of the most popular television series on Soviet TV, which was filmed in Hollywood studios, was peppered with violence, including graphic depictions of rape.

"We always in our movies violence, but everything," said Dobrokhutov. "But one should know the limits to everything."

Despite the control of movie content, Soviet audiences have made films almost a national pastime. The few choices for evening entertainment, by Western standards, are a far cry from the hundreds of choices available in the United States.

Still, audiences are on the decline, the chief of the State Committee on Cinematography said in a recent newspaper article.

"There are too many films that try to attract viewers," he said. "Soviet films show that violence is not only a small number of films, but the problem of violence and consequently the problem of the ideological quality of films is very serious today—where it should not be."

Dobrokhutov said that the main task of the studio is to make films that present ideologically acceptable ideas. He said film is often the public can't help taking it to heart.

"The task of the movie makers is not to drag behind a problem that attracts the attention of the world at a given period of time," he said. The studio is currently trying to develop a film on the theme of the scientific-technological revolution, he said.

Viewers' Interest

"If a film turns out to be interesting, then it suits the viewers' tastes," Dobrokhutov said. "The main criterion is not taste or interest."

Although Soviet films find a market in other socialist countries, few approach commercial success in the West. Dobrokhutov said that some countries are "reluctant" to show some Soviet films "probably because of ideological reservations, thinking them to be propaganda films."

The Soviet film industry seems to be talking a constant line lengthening, turning out creative, challenging films and adhering to ideological requirements.

The industry was criticized by the Communist Party in the 1970s for making ideologically questionable films. Shiryayev said that the ideological quality of the films improved since then, but he said a studio turning out 50 films a year, a "weak" or "gray" line of stillship.

The Mosfilm studio, a sprawling complex in the forested Lenin Hills, operates under a state plan that calls for 100 films a year, or almost one-third of all films produced in the Soviet Union annually.

Dobrokhutov said that most are developed by writers and directors, but that the state occasionally requests specific films, such as "Taste of Bread"—a film about agriculture.

Soviet film directors wander through Mosfilm's endless halls in Hollywood-style uniforms of blue jeans, turtleneck sweaters and wool leather jackets.

One director, wrapping up a long session, wandered his last around the room: "I've been in Hollywood," he said. "It's the same as they do it there." But unlike Hollywood, Mosfilm has its own special cavalry detachment under the command of the Defense Ministry.

War Props

It also has a war prop department that rounds up old weapons for use in war films, which are popular and fit in nicely with the government's steady anti-fascism campaign.

"It's very hard to find, say, World War II tanks," Dobrokhutov said. "But we have them."

This year, Mosfilm plans an agricultural film on the dry lands and a four-part film on Siberian life over the past 80 years.

Despite the heavy-handedness of ideological requirements, Mosfilm is becoming increasingly sensitive to how its product is received. A new distribution system gives the studios a voice in how widely a film is distributed, and a decree issued in February by the government links a film's popularity to the amount of money the studio gets—a plan that one might say sounds suspiciously capitalist.

"The greater the number of viewers, the more the studio will get," said Shiryayev. "Thereafter, the salaries of people engaged in film production will be more. This has been done to produce more films of better quality."

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Dollar Soars as Gold Tumbles

LONDON, April 20 (AP-DJ)—

The dollar staged today one of its sharpest advances in recent years as Washington took what was seen as concrete action to bolster the dollar in comparison with previous attempts to "talk it up."

In the wake of the announced sale of gold auctions, the dollar was helped by the fact that the U.S. payments deficit and the concurrent tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve, the dollar was carried higher in the buying waves. The first was in the morning when the news was first reported by European banks and corporations. The second was in the afternoon when the United States entered the market as a heavy buyer of gold.

The price of gold, not unexpectedly, fell to a low of \$169.75 per ounce bid, \$169.25 offered, down from \$174-\$174.75 late yesterday.

The U.S. decision to sell gold

Marts Respond To U.S. Moves

was welcomed by West Germany and Japan, Reuters reported. In Bonn, a Finance Ministry spokesman said the sale, which was informally agreed to under the Bonn-Washington monetary accord of March 13, will contribute to a stabilization of the dollar. Japanese officials were quoted in Tokyo as saying that the planned gold sale is smaller than expected and predicted that the United States will auction additional gold.

(Despite the market's reaction today, bullion dealers in London and Zurich insisted they were not pessimistic about the long-term impact of the U.S. sales. Dealers said that the market should absorb the 300,000 ounces a month Wash-

ington will sell as easily as the more than 500,000 ounces the International Monetary Fund auctions monthly. Zurich dealers estimated the planned 1.8 million ounces to be sold would give a total new offering of not much more than 50 metric tons. This is much less than Portugal sold last year and a small percentage of last year's total offering of some 1,600 tons.

[South Africa, the world's biggest gold producer, auctions 400,000 to 450,000 ounces of gold each week. Banking sources there said they expected no change in this policy as a result of the U.S. move.]

The dollar rose sharply against the yen and Swiss franc, which have been a target for "hot money" movements. The dollar scored about 2.6 percent against the Swiss franc to 1.9855 francs from 1.9192. It rose against the yen by about 2.2 percent to 226.45 yen from 221.50.

In trading against other currencies, the dollar's gain generally exceeded 1 percent. It rose about 1.4 percent against the Deutsche mark to 2.0770 DM from 2.0482. It also advanced to 4.6640 French francs from 4.5802, while sterling fell to \$1.8250 from \$1.8435.

Dealers noted that the today's sharp rally came after sentiment about the dollar had become more favorable over the past two weeks, particularly after President Carter placed stress on combating inflation rather than increasing employment. More recently, sentiment was favorably influenced by the disclosure that U.S. oil imports had dropped 13.9 percent in the first quarter from year-earlier levels.

Several dealers said the market is being influenced by the possibility that the United States will take further measures to redress the imbalance on its trade accounts, either through an oil-import tax or licensing system or through congressional legislation to restrain oil consumption and increase oil production.

To the interbank market, three-month Eurodollar interest rates rose to 7.5 percent offered from 7.31 percent yesterday as a result of the Fed's moves in New York to temporarily drain liquidity from the banking system.

U.S. Mulls Licensing Plan To Restrict Oil Imports

By Art Pine and J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 20

(AP)—The Carter administration, still looking for ways to restrict U.S. oil imports, is exploring the idea of a licensing system under which the government would auction off "rights" to sell petroleum from overseas in the United States.

The plan, a form of import quota, is being considered as an alternative to imposition of an import fee of \$4-to-\$5 a barrel if Coogers fails to pass the President's proposed crude-oil excise tax in the next few weeks.

Both the excise tax and the import fee would discourage consumption by driving up the average price of a barrel of oil in this country. The licensing plan would directly restrict import volume.

Some administration officials believe the licensing system would be easier to put into place because it would not depend on Congressional approval to the same extent as import fees. Many lawmakers oppose the fees.

ence for each portion of the market going to the firm that bid the highest. The system would make it easy for the government to push prices up. If demand for imported oil were running at, say, 7.5 million barrels a day, the administration could set the quota at 7 million barrels. The bidding—and prices—would climb.

Fred Bergsten, assistant treasury secretary for international affairs, told the Senate Finance Committee yesterday that an import fee similar to the crude-oil excise tax would save half a million barrels of oil a day.

Japan Makes Large Capacity Silicon Chips

TOKYO, April 20 (AP-DJ)—

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone said today it had developed the world's largest capacity "very large-scale integrated" computer chip to be printed by electronic circuitry.

NTT said the chip—which is the heart of every computer—has a memory capacity of 128 K-bits, compared with a maximum of 32 K-bits for current commercial products in Japan, and a 64-K-bit capacity device reported under commercial development in the United States.

The "ready only memory" chip, used only to supply stored information, is expected to be in commercial use in two or three years by the private companies which helped develop it—Nippon Electric, Nitchi and Fujitsu.

The development of a larger capacity chip is seen as a technological breakthrough needed for the next generation of "giant" computers. (JHT, March 5) The new chips will enable the next generation of computers to perform millions of functions instantly and economically and could help the country become the leader in the computer industry of the future.

U.S. Sets Gold Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

also said to be a stronger affirmation of U.S. willingness to stem the dollar decline than the past policy of merely borrowing other currencies to tide the situation over.

The sale of gold represents the actual liquidation of a reserve asset on behalf of the dollar. The only other such action the United States has taken since March when the Treasury announced it would sell \$740 million of special drawing rights, an international monetary unit created by the International Monetary Fund.

Former Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns, in his final news conference March 31, had urged that the nation's gold stock, which he estimated at \$50 billion, be used in defense of the dollar. He suggested an initial sale of about \$1 billion to \$2 billion to see what impact it would have on markets.

The department's proposed sale is in lesser volume, and initially in dollars only. But it is another step in a series of commitments the administration has gradually made in defense of the dollar.

Swiss Money Supply Up Sharply in Month

ZURICH, April 20 (AP-DJ)—

Switzerland's M-1 money supply rose 10.1 percent in February from a year earlier, greatly exceeding the target rate of 5 percent, the Swiss National Bank said today.

This compared with a 7.3-percent gain in January from a year earlier, and 4.1-percent in December. The central bank attributed the relatively sharp rise to its foreign-exchange operations, but discounted possible effects on domestic inflation due to lowered import prices resulting from the franc's appreciation.

Sweden Output Up 2.4%

STOCKHOLM, April 20 (AP-DJ)—

Sweden's industrial production rose 2.4 percent in February from the previous month but was down 5 percent from a year earlier, according to preliminary statistics released today.

French Trade Surplus Up

PARIS, April 20 (AP-DJ)—

France's trade surplus rose to 1.19 billion francs (about \$257 million) in March from 64 million francs in February, the previous month, and a deficit of 1.37 billion francs a year earlier.

Seasonally adjusted figures released today by the Foreign Trade Ministry showed that exports rose 1.8 percent to 31.13 billion francs from 28.81 billion francs the previous month and 26.24 billion francs in March 1977. Imports rose 4.9 percent to 29.94 billion francs from 28.55 billion francs in February and 27.61 billion francs a year earlier.

The March surplus reduced the first-quarter deficit to 598 million francs compared with a deficit of 1.46 billion francs a year earlier.

The ministry noted that the rise in exports was particularly strong in the chemical, automobile and capital-equipment sectors. While

Call Options Trading Opens in London

By William Kuczewicz

LONDON, April 20 (AP-DJ)—

Following the success of the 5-year U.S. options business, the London Stock Exchange will embark tomorrow upon Europe's second future in trading stock options.

The opening of the European Options Exchange (EOE) April 4 in Amsterdam, U.K. brokers are confident of attracting international accounts. But it is likely to have a slow start due to the unfamiliarity of trading options—both by the public and the public alike—along with tax problems for individual investors.

As on the EOE, only "call" options will be listed initially. These are the buyer's option to buy a specific number of shares at a fixed

price within a limited period. For that right, the buyer pays a fee, or premium, which the seller receives, whether or not the option is ever exercised. If the stock rises, the buyer profits in exercising his option by paying less for the stock than it is worth on the market. If the price falls, however, the option buyer does not exercise his right to buy the stock, he loses his premium.

Only established London brokers will be allowed to participate and solely U.K. stocks will be used. "We want to start in a quiet way. We don't want enormous turnover at the start," says Peter Stevens, deputy chairman of the London Options Committee. "We'd like to test our system first...before developing a market."

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Edges Out Exxon

GM Tops Fortune 500 In Magazine's 1977 List

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—General Motors recaptured the top spot on Fortune Magazine's prestigious list of the top 500 U.S. corporations, edging out Exxon.

For the previous three years, the oil company topped the list, which ranks companies according to sales. GM overtook Exxon by about \$835 million last year, rolling up sales of \$54.96 billion against the oil company's \$54.13 billion.

The biggest change among the top 20 was Atlantic Richfield's move to 13th from 15th place on sales of \$10.97 billion due to revenues from Alaska oil and its purchase of Anaconda.

A newcomer to the "Fortune-500" was DPF Inc., which increased sales 2,122 percent in 1977 from the previous year—the largest jump by any of the corporations. DPF, a \$21-million computer-leasing company, which was too small in 1976 to make even the top 1,000 companies, jumped to 418th place with its purchase of a \$400-million commercial bakery, Interstate Brands.

Size did not guarantee success in 1977, however. Twenty-two of the 500 largest corporations lost money last year, compared to 12 the year before. The biggest loser was Bethlehem Steel, ranked 35th, which lost \$488 million. Other steelmakers—Lykes, Wheeling-Pittsburgh, McLouth and LTV, which owns Jones & Laughlin—also lost money.

The number of corporations with annual sales of \$1 billion or more increased 15 last year to 242. Those with sales of at least \$5 billion rose three to 39.

Fortune includes in its rankings only publicly owned companies which derive at least half their revenues from manufacturing or mining.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Alcan Aluminum Ltd.		Monsanto	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	817.40	Revenue	1,340.00
Profits	60.00	Profits	135.70
Per Share	1.48	Per Share	3.71

Aluminum Co. of America		National Distillers & Chemical	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	941.00	Revenue	420.70
Profits	53.90	Profits	21.80
Per Share	1.53	Per Share	0.84

American Brands		Pacific Gas & Electric	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	1,250.00	Revenue	916.90
Profits	55.80	Profits	58.798
Per Share	2.10	Per Share	0.60

Avon Products		Ralston Purina	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	364.80	Revenue	1,040.00
Profits	31.766	Profits	38.90
Per Share	0.55	Per Share	0.36

Bristol-Myers		Burlington Industries	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	573.80	Revenue	606.80
Profits	40.531	Profits	16.90
Per Share	0.63	Per Share	0.83

Commonwealth Edison		Continental Corp.	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	614.60	Revenue	61.40
Profits	51.826	Profits	1.15
Per Share	0.69	Per Share	0.79

Equibank		Fruehauf	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	2.07	Revenue	479.60
Profits	0.50	Profits	13.80
Per Share	2.142	Per Share	1.14

Gillette		Grace (W.R.) & Co.	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	398.70	Revenue	963.20
Profits	22.283	Profits	34.20
Per Share	0.74	Per Share	0.90

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea		Inland Steel	
4th Quarter	1977	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	1,870.00	Revenue	729.00
Profits	1.864	Profits	4.791
Per Share	0.07	Per Share	0.19

John-Manville		3 M	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue	338.33	Revenue	1,080.00
Profits	25.38	Profits	119.30
Per Share	1.18	Per Share	1.03

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 20

Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	100s. High	Low	Close	Change	Prev. Close
ACF 2	8	129	124	124	+1/2	123 1/2
AMF 1.24	8	129	124	124	+1/2	123 1/2
ASA 1.45	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2
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ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2
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ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

APRIL 20, 1978

(In French)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE APR. 20	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/S	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. \$74.75 '76	SHRS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUATINE.....	Petrol	458 - 237	458	436 - 415	8	3.5	89.14 - 83.00 - 55.63c	14,774	Net dividend proposal of Fr.17.50 vs. Fr.16 in 1976 (+9.4%)
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	689 - 275	689	657 - 640	23	3.1	50.73 - 25.92 - 30.34c	600	Group order book of 6 bl. Fr. (up 30% '77). Net div. to be 28 Fr. (+31%)
BSN GERAIS DANONE.....	Glass food	532 - 318	495	470.30 - 443	25	5.1	28.38 - 24.39 - 20.12c	2,332	77 profit = 96.69MFr. (up 34MFr. '76) Fr. 27 div. (Fr. 25.20) to be proposed.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping	185 - 126.40	179	179.90 - 169.90	13	6.5	16.96 - 16.41 - 13.34c	1,866	77 net profit = 29.32 MFr. Same as 1976 (Fr. 25.20) to be proposed.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	118.50 - 80.30	114.50	114 - 111.90	5	6.5	11.18 - 18.02 - 24.40c	1,672	SOEG 77 profit = 18.93 MFr. Divid. proposal of Fr. 11.18 (+7.7%)
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	132.80 - 84	125.90	125.20 - 123	9	5.9	10.36 - 15.85 - 14.03c	5,799	Com-manager in \$300 ml. loan to Int'l Combank Australia Ltd.
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL & COMM.....	Bank	120 - 72.50	114.70	115 - 114.50	13	5.7	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74c	4,578	1977 net dividend proposal of Fr. 7.00 vs. Fr. 6.50 in 1976 (+7.7%)
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy ind.	98 - 49	81	77 - 73	9	9.9	28.13 - 9.62 - 5.56c	3,684	1977 turnover (net) = 5,856 MFr. (+12% vs. 1976)
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	256 - 124	241	239 - 225.60	4	4.6	35.50 - 54.30c	2,193	Sept. 76 Sept. 77 net profit = 44.69 MFr. vs. 27.25 MFr. (+64%)
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	457 - 296	457	442 - 423.60	6	4.1	73.02 - 29.27 - 73.01c	1,545	Ferodo and Turner-Napoli up holds in Bureau Technique Int'l (Belgium).
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	63.20	62 - 60	3	5.5	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	Divid. to be based on 3.50 to 3.80 Fr.
MOET-HEINNESSY.....	Beverag.	464 - 268	464	447 - 430	37	1.8	17.04 - 5.71 - 12.71c	3,158	Estimated 77 consol. turnover = 1,530 MFr. (+16% vs. 1976)
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	22.10 - 15	18.55	18.60 - 18.50	11	5.8	0.18 - 0.29 - 1.72c	13,294	Banknote Rothschild has taken control of Compagnie Europ. de Banque.
PECHIN-UG-KUHLM.....	Chem. min.	92.50 - 62.10	86.30	85 - 82.80	14	5.8	9.30 - 6.30 - 6.00c	25,491	P&K 77 net profit = 142 MFr. (+26.7%) Same as 1976 (Fr. 112.40) to be proposed.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	385 - 201	385	371 - 363	3	2.6	36.24 - 54.71 - 137.96c	9,444	Peugeot 77 net profit = 417 MFr. (+10%) Citroen 77 net profit = 359 MFr. (+20.6%)
RAFFINAGE (Gr. Fr.).....	Petrol	89.80 - 51.70	77	73.50 - 71	7	7.8	10.74 - 10.67 - 10.74c	5,450	1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr. 5.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	628 - 458	600	589 - 584	13	3.0	35.87 - 45.57 - 47.86c	925	77-78 group consol. turnover (net) = 2,324 MFr. (up 14%)
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	83.70 - 48.50	82.70	76 - 74.50	13	7.3	14.02 - 5.83 - 6.34c	18,941	1st semester group turnover = 2,324 MFr. (up 14%)
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	349.70	349.50 - 340	7.1	7.1	(not relevant)	25,300	As of April 6, final fr. div. payment after 35% in share or cash (Fr. 5.20)
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1750	1700 - 1650	20	1.5	71.76 - 75.76 - 87.48c	266	Consol. turn. (excl. April 1-Dec. 31, 77) = 483.79MFr. (+29.6MFr. +12.6%)

(b) Tax credit not included.

c Consolidated.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Empresa Nacional del Uranio S.A.

U.S. \$30,000,000

Medium Term Loan

managed by

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Banque Internationale pour le Financement de l'Energie Nucléaire - BIFEN-INCB

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

provided by

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne

Banco Arabe Español, S.A.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG London Branch

Bank of Ireland

Banque Canadienne Nationale (Europe)

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.

Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique

Canadian Commercial and Industrial Bank

April, 1978

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ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE APR. 20	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/S	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. \$74.75 '76	SHRS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE APR. 20	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/S	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. \$74.75 '76	SHRS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
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ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			

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ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE APR. 20	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/S	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SH. \$74.75 '76	SHRS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
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ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			
ATD 40	10	100	95	95	-1/2	95 1/2			

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE APR. 20	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.
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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 20

Std. 3 p.m.					Chye					Std. 3 p.m.					Chye					Std. 3 p.m.					Chye				
P/E 100s. High Low Close					P/E 100s. High Low Close					P/E 100s. High Low Close					P/E 100s. High Low Close					P/E 100s. High Low Close					P/E 100s. High Low Close				
Continued from preceding page)																													
11	128	35%	35%	35%	11	128	35%	35%	35%	11	128	35%	35%	35%	11	128	35%	35%	35%	11	128	35%	35%	35%					
12	128	35%	35%	35%	12	128	35%	35%	35%	12	128	35%	35%	35%	12	128	35%	35%	35%	12	128	35%	35%	35%					
13	128	35%	35%	35%	13	128	35%	35%	35%	13	128	35%	35%	35%	13	128	35%	35%	35%	13	128	35%	35%	35%					
14	128	35%	35%	35%	14	128	35%	35%	35%	14	128	35%	35%	35%	14	128	35%	35%	35%	14	128	35%	35%	35%					
15	128	35%	35%	35%	15	128	35%	35%	35%	15	128	35%	35%	35%	15	128	35%	35%	35%	15	128	35%	35%	35%					
16	128	35%	35%	35%	16	128	35%	35%	35%	16	128	35%	35%	35%	16	128	35%	35%	35%	16	128	35%	35%	35%					
17	128	35%	35%	35%	17	128	35%	35%	35%	17	128	35%	35%	35%	17	128	35%	35%	35%	17	128	35%	35%	35%					
18	128	35%	35%	35%	18	128	35%	35%	35%	18	128	35%	35%	35%	18	128	35%	35%	35%	18	128	35%	35%	35%					
19	128	35%	35%	35%	19	128	35%	35%	35%	19	128	35%	35%	35%	19	128	35%	35%	35%	19	128	35%	35%	35%					
20	128	35%	35%	35%	20	128	35%	35%	35%	20	128	35%	35%	35%	20	128	35%	35%	35%	20	128	35%	35%	35%					
21	128	35%	35%	35%	21	128	35%	35%	35%	21	128	35%	35%	35%	21	128	35%	35%	35%	21	128	35%	35%	35%					
22	128	35%	35%	35%	22	128	35%	35%	35%	22	128	35%	35%	35%	22	128	35%	35%	35%	22	128	35%	35%	35%					
23	128	35%	35%	35%	23	128	35%	35%	35%	23	128	35%	35%	35%	23	128	35%	35%	35%	23	128	35%	35%	35%					
24	128	35%	35%	35%	24	128	35%	35%	35%	24	128	35%	35%	35%	24	128	35%	35%	35%	24	128	35%	35%	35%					
25	128	35%	35%	35%	25	128	35%	35%	35%	25	128	35%	35%	35%	25	128	35%	35%	35%	25	128	35%	35%	35%					
26	128	35%	35%	35%	26	128	35%	35%	35%	26	128	35%	35%	35%	26	128	35%	35%	35%	26	128	35%	35%	35%					
27	128	35%	35%	35%	27	128	35%	35%	35%	27	128	35%	35%	35%	27	128	35%	35%	35%	27	128	35%	35%	35%					
28	128	35%	35%	35%	28	128	35%	35%	35%	28	128	35%	35%	35%	28	128	35%	35%	35%	28	128	35%	35%	35%					
29	128	35%	35%	35%	29	128	35%	35%	35%	29	128	35%	35%	35%	29	128	35%	35%	35%	29	128	35%	35%	35%					
30	128	35%	35%	35%	30	128	35%	35%	35%	30	128	35%	35%	35%	30	128	35%	35%	35%	30	128	35%	35%	35%					
31	128	35%	35%	35%	31	128	35%	35%	35%	31	128	35%	35%	35%	31	128	35%	35%	35%	31	128	35%	35%	35%					
32	128	35%	35%	35%	32	128	35%	35%	35%	32	128	35%	35%	35%	32	128	35%	35%	35%	32	128	35%	35%	35%					
33	128	35%	35%	35%	33	128	35%	35%	35%	33	128	35%	35%	35%	33	128	35%	35%	35%	33	128	35%	35%	35%					
34	128	35%	35%	35%	34	128	35%	35%	35%	34	128	35%	35%	35%	34	128	35%	35%	35%	34	128	35%	35%	35%					
35	128	35%	35%	35%	35	128	35%	35%	35%	35	128	35%	35%	35%	35	128	35%	35%	35%	35	128	35%	35%	35%					
36	128	35%	35%	35%	36	128	35%	35%	35%	36	128	35%	35%	35%	36	128	35%	35%	35%	36	128	35%	35%	35%					
37	128	35%	35%	35%	37	128	35%	35%	35%	37	128	35%	35%	35%	37	128	35%	35%	35%	37	128	35%	35%	35%					
38	128	35%	35%	35%	38	128	35%	35%	35%	38	128	35%	35%	35%	38	128	35%	35%	35%	38	128	35%	35%	35%					
39	128	35%	35%	35%	39	128	35%	35%	35%	39	128	35%	35%	35%	39	128	35%	35%	35%	39	128	35%	35%	35%					
40	128	35%	35%	35%	40	128	35%	35%	35%	40	128	35%	35%	35%	40	128	35%	35%	35%	40	128	35%	35%	35%					
41	128	35%	35%	35%	41	128	35%	35%	35%	41	128	35%	35%	35%	41	128	35%	35%	35%	41	128	35%	35%	35%					
42	128	35%	35%	35%	42	128	35%	35%	35%	42	128	35%	35%	35%	42	128	35%	35%	35%	42	128	35%	35%	35%					
43	128	35%	35%	35%	43	128	35%	35%	35%	43	128	35%	35%	35%	43	128	35%	35%	35%	43	128	35%	35%	35%					
44	128	35%	35%	35%	44	128	35%	35%	35%	44	128	35%	35%	35%	44	128	35%	35%	35%	44	128	35%	35%	35%					
45	128	35%	35%	35%	45	128	35%	35%	35%	45	128	35%	35%	35%	45	128	35%	35%	35%	45	128	35%	35%	35%					
46	128	35%	35%	35%	46	128	35%	35%	35%	46	128	35%	35%	35%	46	128	35%	35%	35%	46	128	35%	35%	35%					
47	128	35%	35%	35%	47	128	35%	35%	35%	47	128	35%	35%	35%	47	128	35%	35%	35%	47	128	35%	35%	35%					
48	128	35%	35%	35%	48	128	35%	35%	35%	48	128	35%	35%	35%	48	128	35%	35%	35%	48	128	35%	35%	35%					
49	128	35%	35%	35%	49	128	35%	35%	35%	49	128	35%	35%	35%	49	128	35%	35%	35%	49	128	35%	35%	35%					
50	128	35%	35%	35%	50	128	35%	35%	35%	50	128	35%	35%	35%	50	128	35%	35%	35%	50	128	35%	35%	35%					
51	128	35%	35%	35%	51	128	35%	35%	35%	51	128	35%	35%	35%	51	128	35%	35%	35%	51	128	35%	35%	35%					
52	128	35%	35%	35%	52	128	35%	35%	35%	52	128	35%	35%	35%	52	128	35%	35%	35%	52	128	35%	35%	35%					
53	128	35%	35%	35%	53	128	35%	35%	35%	53	128	35%	35%	35%	53	128	35%	35%	35%	53	128	35%	35%	35%					
54	128	35%	35%	35%	54	128	35%	35%	35%	54	128	35%	35%	35%	54	128	35%	35%	35%	54	128	35%	35%	35%					
55	128	35%	35%	35%	55	128	35%	35%	35%	55	128	35%	35%	35%	55	128	35%	35%	35%	55	128	35%	35%	35%					
56	128	35%	35%	35%	56	128	35%	35%	35%	56	128	35%	35%	35%	56	128	35%	35%	35%	56	128	35%	35%	35%					
57	128	35%	35%	35%	57	128	35%	35%	35%	57	128	35%	35%	35%	57	128	35%	35%	35%	57	128	35%	35%	35%					
58	128	35%	35%	35%	58	128	35%	35%	35%	58	128	35%	35%	35%	58	128	35%	35%	35%	58	128	35%	35%	35%					
59	128	35%	35%	35%	59	128	35%	35%	35%	59	128	35%	35%	35%	59	128	35%	35%	35%	59	128	35%	35%	35%					
60	128	35%	35%	35%	60	128	35%	35%	35%	60	128	35%	35%	35%	60	128	35%	35%	35%	60	128	35%	35%	35%					
61	128	35%	35%	35%	61	128	35%	35%	35%	61	128	35%	35%	35%	61	128	35%	35%	35%	61	128	35%	35%	35%					
62	128	35%	35%	35%	62	128	35%	35%	35%	62	128	35%	35%	35%	62	128	35%	35%	35%	62	128	35%	35%	35%					
63	128	35%	35%	35%	63	128	35%	35%	35%	63	128	35%	35%	35%	63	128	35%	35%	35%	63	128	35%	35%	35%					
64	128	35%	35%	35%	64	128	35%	35%	35%	64	128	35%	35%	35%	64	128	35%	35%	35%	64	128	35%	35%	35%					
65	128	35%	35%	35%	65	128	35%	35%	35%	65	128	35%	35%	35%	65	128	35%	35%	35%	65	128	35%	35%	35%					
66	128	35%	35%	35%	66	128	35%	35%	35%	66	128	35%	35%	35%	66	128	35%	35%	35%	66	128	35%	35%	35%					
67	128	35%	35%	35%	67	128	35%	35%	35%	67	128	35%	35%	35%	67	128	35%	35%	35%	67	128	35%	35%	35%					
68	128	35%	35%	35%	68	128	35%	35%	35%	68	128	35%	35%	35%	68	128	35%	35%	35%	68	128	35%	35%	35%					
69	128	35%	35%	35%	69	128	35%	35%	35%	69	128	35%	35%	35%	69	128	35%	35%	35%	69	128	35%	35%	35%					
70	128	35%	35%	35%	70	128	35%	35%	35%	70	128	35%	35%	35%	70	128	35%	35%	35%	70	128	35%	35%	35%					
71	128	35%	35%	35%	71	128	35%	35%	35%	71	128	35%	35%	35%	71	128	35%	35%	35%	71	128	35%	35%	35%					
72	128	35%	35%	35%	72	128	35%	35%	35%	72	128	35%	35%	35%	72	128	35%	35%	35%	72	128	35%	35%	35%					
73	128	35%	35%	35%	73	128	35%	35%	35%	73	128	35%	35%	35%	73	128	35%	35%	35%	73	128	35%	35%	35%					
74	128	35%	35%	35%	74	128	35%	35%	35%	74	128	35%	35%	35%	74	128	35%	35%	35%	74	128	35%	35%	35%					
75	128	35%	35%	35%	75	128	35%	35%	35%	75	128	35%	35%	35%	75	128	35%	35%	35%	75	128	35%	35%	35%					
76	128	35%	35%	35%	76	128	35%	35%	35%	76	128	35%	35%	35%	76	128	35%	35%	35%	76	128	35%	35%	35%					
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Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Continued from Page 9

Reynolds Industries (R.I.)

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,570.00	1,550.00
Profits.....	93.40	85.90
Per Share.....	1.94	1.84

Reynolds Metals

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	608.40	547.20
Profits.....	11.10	10.38
Per Share.....	0.63	0.55

Safeway Stores

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,820.00	2,490.00
Profits.....	25.20	22.64
Per Share.....	0.97	0.87

Singer

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	601.50	565.10
Profits.....	20.60	18.80
Per Share.....	1.12	1.01

S.C.M. Corp

	3rd Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	365.80	359.40
Profits.....	5.10	6.40
Per Share.....	0.55	0.68

4 months

	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,090.00	1,010.00
Profits.....	22.40	26.00
Per Share.....	2.40	2.90

Texas Instruments

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	557.60	461.80
Profits.....	30.70	27.20
Per share.....	1.35	1.20

Time Inc.

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	343.50	268.00
Profits.....	21.005	15.045
Per Share.....	1.03	0.74

Union Carbide

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,820.00	1,680.00
Profits.....	78.90	81.50
Per Share.....	1.22	1.32

Weyerhaeuser

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	804.10	739.40
Profits.....	67.346	69.635
Per Share.....	0.51	0.53

Zenith Radio

	1st Quarter 1978	1977
Revenue.....	213.90	231.40
Profits.....	1.10	6.60
Per Share.....	0.06	0.35

BANKRUPTCIES

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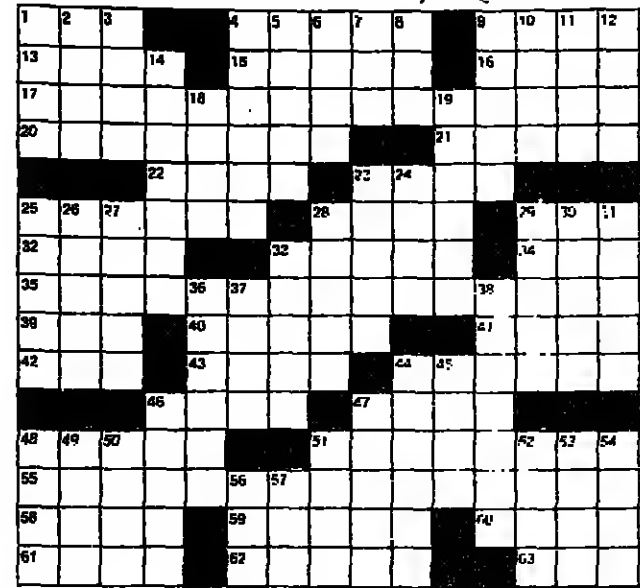
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Start of a cheer
4 Bit of mistletoe
9 Do some horse trading
13 Siderite and uraninite
15 Depart
16 Shape of a tunnel
17 Stock-price factor
20 This may be simple or compound
21 Antonym for 15 Across
22 Behindhand noise
23 Raucous noise
25 Ennoble "Slater Kate"
28 Dry as dust
29 Help
32 Prefix with plane or dynamics
33 Heaven
34 Comb. form
35 Stock-price factor
39 Free electron
40 Specks
41 Juniors' dance
42 J.F.K.'s predecessor
43 City south of Moscow
44 Where Fort Bliss is
46 Pre-eminent
47 Vivacity
48 Soap plant
51 Hoffa was one

DOWN

- 1 Indian of northeast Arizona
2 Land south of the Caspian Sea
3 Mosquito or gnat
4 Between rainy and snowy
5 Independently
6 Vessel for Huck Finn
7 ———— Andric, novelist in literature, 1961
8 Neighbor of Belg.
9 Skip or scrip
10 Spoiled child's word
11 Suffix with void and avoid
12 Marquess, for one
14 ———— fire (phenomenon seen at sea)
18 Kensington vehicle
19 Ewes' milieu
23 Burns's bonny skye
24 Washday by-product
25 Twosome carom
26 Character in "I, Claudius"
27 Mezzo-soprano
28 Dacron's relative
29 Saw of a sawfish
30 Preeminent
31 Sep. in slang
32 State
36 Ham on the bone
37 Ibsen character
38 Contests
44 Utensil on a pencil
45 Like a wet rag
46 Veined
47 "I'd rather see than Burgess"
48 West Point mascot
50 Tribe that were joined with the Missouri
51 Fox or dog follower
52 Exclamation of distaste
53 Visored cap
54 Between Q and Y
56 Type of ring or drum
57 "Harper Valley" group

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBANY	16	61	clear	17	63
ALBANY	16	61	clear	17	63
ALBANY	16	61	clear	17	63
ALBANY	16	61	clear	17	63
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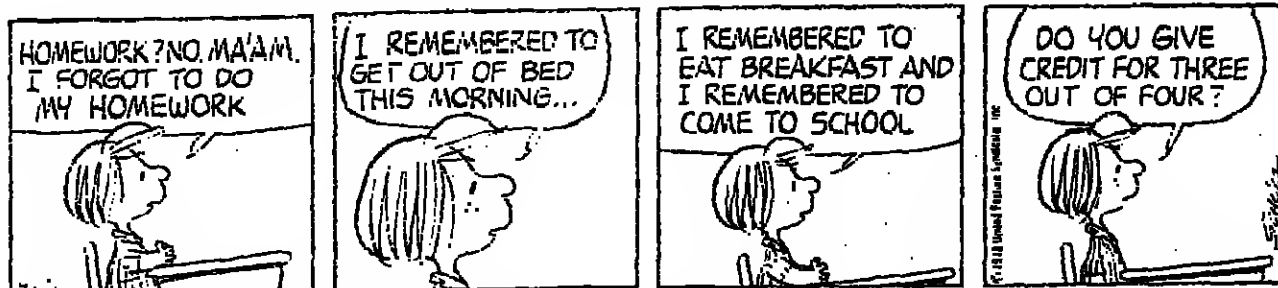
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(d) Bond Fund	SP 77.00	77.00	(d) Fidelity Div. Fund	SP 10.00	10.00
(d) Bond Fund	SP 77.00	77.00	(d) Fidelity Div. Fund	SP 10.00	10.00
(d) Bond Fund	SP 77.00	77.00	(d) Fidelity Div. Fund	SP 10.00	10.00
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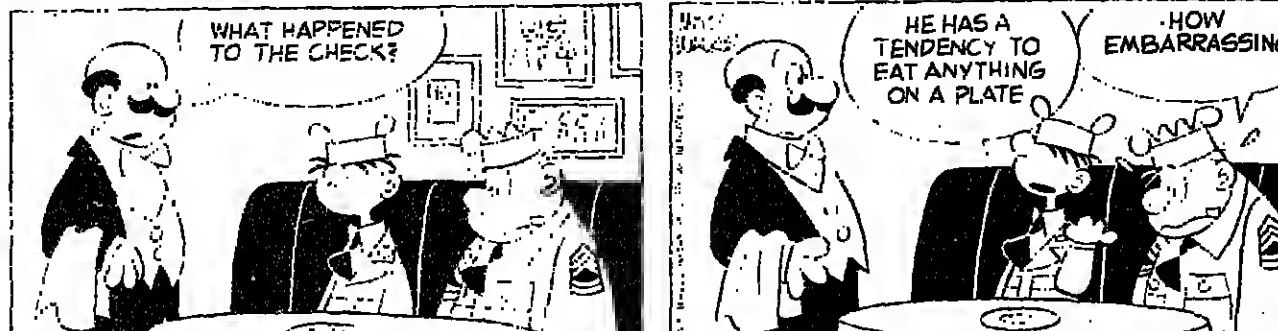
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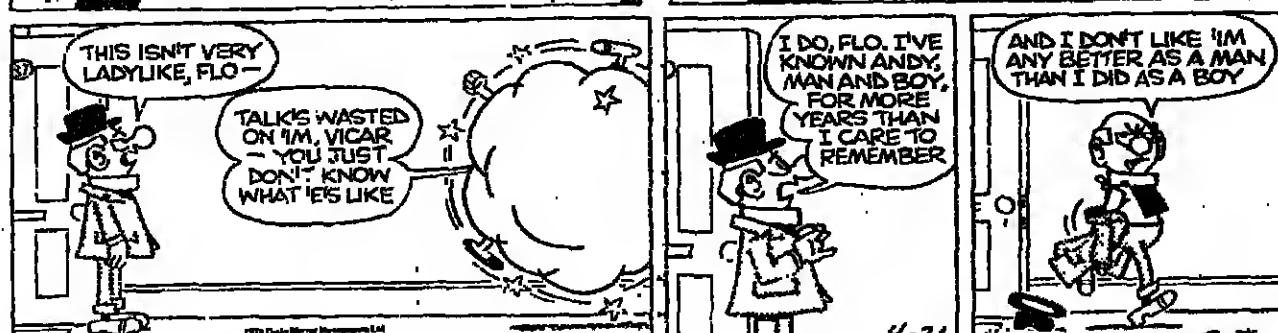
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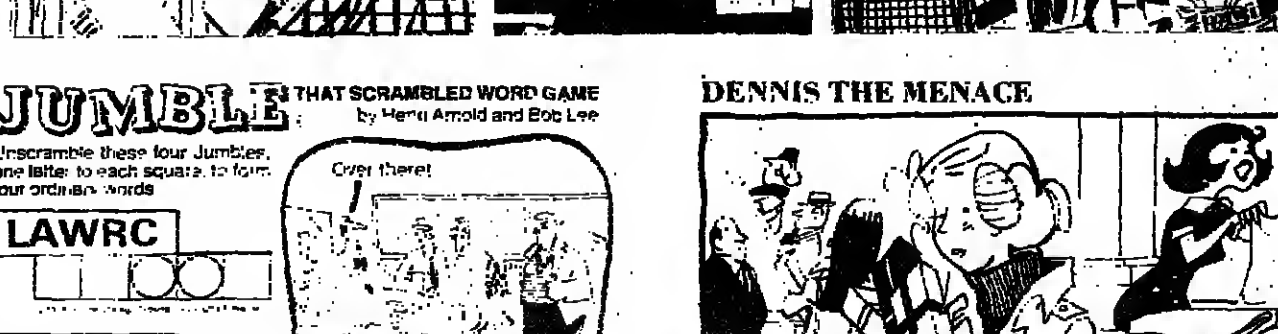
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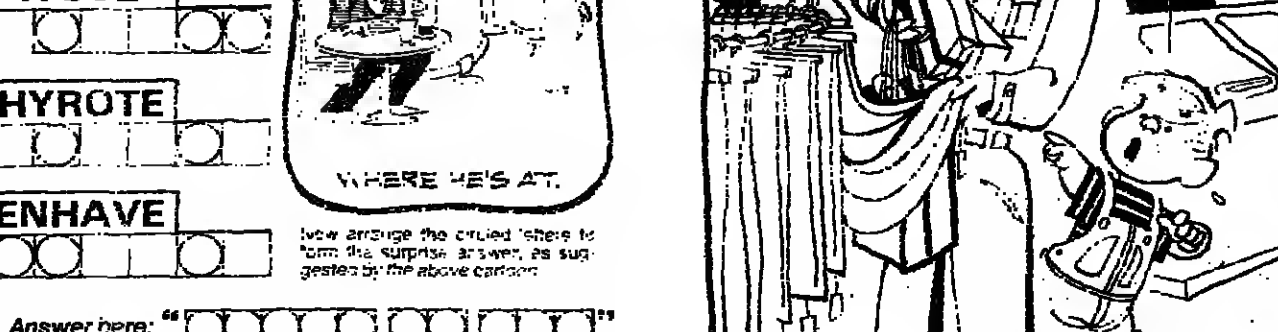
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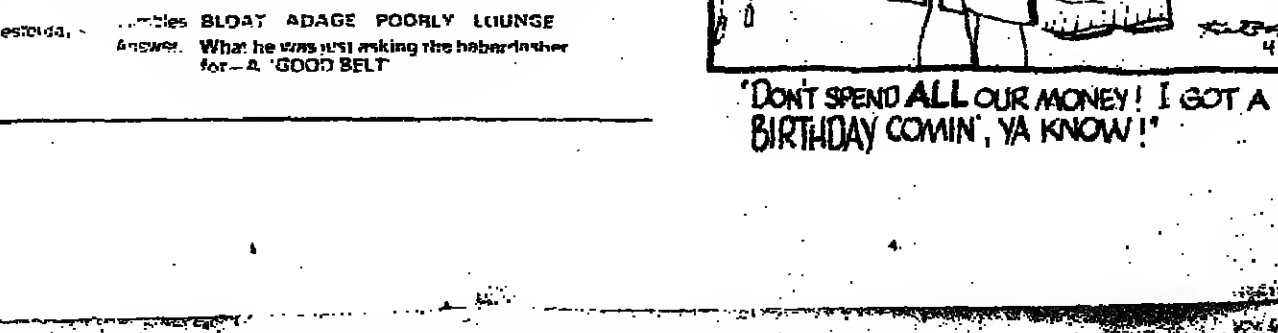
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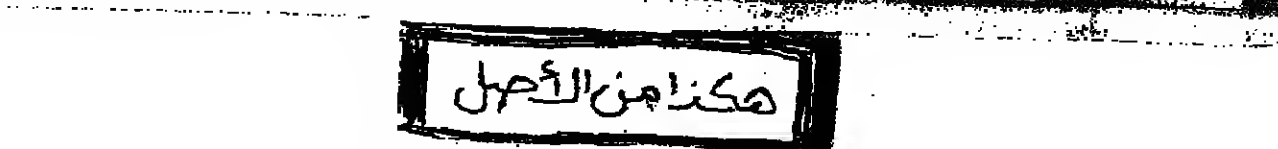
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BOOKS

PERJURY

The Hiss-Chambers Case

By Allen Weinstein. Knopf. Illustrated. 674 pages. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE COULD, of course, go on about the role of the typewriter in Allen Weinstein's "Perjury," the long-awaited, monumental study of the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers case by the Smith College history professor who successfully sued for access to the FBI's Hiss-Chambers records and now heads the Twentieth Century Fund's project on access and privacy in Washington.

It is the typewriter — Woodstock N230099 — that has been the key to a multitude of conspiracy theories that seek to explain how Whittaker Chambers, the putatively "psychopathic" former Communist spy, went about framing Alger Hiss, the New Deal's straightest arrow.

And Weinstein not only seems to knock askew all such conspiracy theories, he also appears to demonstrate that if anyone was playing deceptive games with the typewriter, it was not the FBI or the House Un-American Activities Committee or Whittaker Chambers, but rather Alger Hiss himself, along with his brother, Donald.

Or one could discuss the notes written in Hiss's hand, which Chambers claimed Hiss had given him along with the many pages of government documents retyped on the Woodstock N230099, and which Weinstein tries to persuade us with a welter of evidence, were not copied out in Hiss's normal line of duty at the State Department.

Or the Bokhara rug that Chambers said he passed on to Hiss as a token of Soviet military intelligence's gratitude for services rendered.

Or the old Ford automobile that Chambers said Hiss had presented as a gift to the open [Communist] party so it could be of use to some organizer in the West or somewhere.

One could expatiate at length on what Weinstein has to say about any one of these now-familiar, now-facts or a dozen other less familiar ones, for that matter.

But it all boils down to the same thing. At almost every point in Weinstein's hugely detailed scrutiny of the case, it is Whittaker Chambers who seems plausible and lucid in his behavior, and Alger Hiss who seems devious and opaque.

And we are not referring just to the public record of the two perjury trials, the first of which led to a hung jury and the second of which resulted in Hiss's conviction.

So the tables appear to be turned. Well, not precisely turned — since Weinstein, in his seeming scrupulousness to be fair, is almost as hard on Richard Nixon as he is on Alger Hiss, thus disrupting the case's careful symmetry, which has been perceived as a war between the left and right for America's soul.

But it is now Hiss who appears inexplicable and Chambers whose every move seems understandable and consistent with his character. It is now Chambers who apparently can rest on his reputation (however controversial it may remain) and Hiss whose burden it is to dispel the mystery.

Naturally, this leaves us with a snarl of questions. To mention only the most obvious: If Hiss did pass documents to Chambers, which, if Weinstein is right, we must assume he did (and, contrary to a widespread impression, those documents contained material of considerable interest to the Russians), then how much deeper in espionage activities was Hiss involved, and how much longer after Chambers broke with the party did his involvement continue?

And most important of all: Why has he continued in the face of such damaging evidence to seek exoneration and to involve in his quest the reputations of so many distinguished friends and colleagues?

He merely wants, he says, to present and analyze as fairly as he can the exhaustive record he has pulled together. Still, he throws out hints.

On the question of the duration of Hiss's involvement, he shows that Hiss could have been looking out for Soviet interests all the way up through the time when he served as temporary secretary-general of the United Nations organizing conference at San Francisco in 1945, and that there has even been "informed hearsay" evidence from "the other side" to support such a possibility.

As to why Hiss has continued to hold out, Weinstein supplies us with a number of clues. He points out that espionage agents had to cultivate a split personality — what Klaus Fuchs once described as "controlled schizophrenia" — in order to maintain their cover.

He reminds us that in the historical context of the 1930s, when many intelligent and honorable Americans saw no dishonor in their country in the act of joining the Russian fight against fascism, it did not seem the sin to spy for the Soviet Union that subsequent historical contexts have made it seem.

So why, one might conclude (as, though Weinstein himself never does), should we have expected Hiss to bare his secrets when they were least likely to be understood and forgiven?

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Players who like to experiment with psychic opening bids, confusing their own partners rather than the opponents, rarely consider the converse form of operation: A psychic pass with a hand worth an opening.

This is rather safer than the psychic opening with inadequate values because it does not provoke one's partner to dissuasive actions.

The danger of a psychic pass with opening values is that there may be no hiding at all. This is a real possibility with a balanced hand, but is quite remote, with freakish distribution. When South ventured to pass on the diagrammed deal with a hand that clearly justified a bid of one, four or five clubs he could be fairly confident that somebody would bid. The average strength of the other three hands were nine points, and at least one player had to have a singleton or void club.

When West opened one heart and two passes followed, South knew quite a lot about the hand. His opponents were playing a strong-club system, so West was limited to about 16 points and East was known to be weak. So North

was marked with some modern values, and when East showed heart support on the second round, South took a shot at five clubs.

The contract could have been defeated if West had led a minor suit, at every opportunity, or even one of his opportunities, but not usually he led a heart. This was not in itself fatal. South won with the ace and led a diamond to the king. West won with the ace and led, heart, which seemed safe and actually doing South's work.

South ruffed, and led the king. West took his ace and led a third round of hearts, which was fatal. The declarer ruffed and led three trump winners to produce this position:

South had a choice of squeeze when he led his penultimate trump and West threw his remaining diamond. As it happened, any pass was sure to succeed. He could have thrown the diamond jack, at which the last trump would have squeezed West in the major suits. Instead, he threw a spade for the dummy and executed a double squeeze. On the last trump, West had to give up a spade and the heart was thrown from the dummy. East had to come down to a spade, also, so the spade squeezed West in the club suit, and he had to give South his double game.

